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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Question.

NEW LAWS TO BE PROMULGATED IN THE TURKISH PROVINCES—SERVIAN WAR-LIKE PREPARATIONS—OUTSIDE PRESSURE RESTRAINING HER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 10.—The Grand Vizier has addressed a circular to the Governors of the provinces suspending the regulations promulgated during the reign of the late Sultan, and ordering them to await fresh laws.

The Government of Servia, in reply to the recent inquiry of Turkey as to the meaning of her armaments, affirmed its pacific intentions, and declared at the same time that it will not attempt anything against the integrity of Turkey. A special envoy will be sent to Constantinople for the purpose of giving explanations in order to consolidate the good understanding between the two countries.

BELGRADE, June 10.—During the last few days the representatives here of all the Powers have united in impressing upon Prince Milan that the full responsibility for an eventual disturbance of peace would rest with Servia. The Russian Diplomatic agent was especially energetic in these representations to the Prince.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE NICSIC.

RAGUSA, June 11.—According to Sclavonic advices, two thousand Bosnians have taken refuge in Kuin, Dalmatia.

It is asserted that Mukhtar Pasha has set forth again from Gatschko with a large force to revictual Nicsic.

THIS MORNING'S DISPATCHES.

LONDON, June 12.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* gives a denial to the prevailing reports, and declares there has been no question of a new conference between the three Imperial Chancellors.

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says it is expected the insurgents will suspend hostilities in consequence of Russia's action in regard to Servia and Montenegro. The Sultan's demand that they shall lay down their arms and loyally await the reforms, will be backed supported by Russia or accepted by the insurgents. Final pacification depends on the negotiations of the Powers. If no agreement is reached, the question may revive in an aggravated form after the six weeks' armistice.

MORE MURDERS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says *La France*, a journal very hostile to Turkey, published a telegram from Constantinople reporting that the oldest son and mother of the late Sultan have been murdered.

INSURGENTS ACCEPT THE ARMISTICE—RETIREMENT OF GORTSCHAKOFF.

LONDON, June 12.—The *Post's* Esrlin dispatch says the insurgent leaders have accepted the armistice and appointed Wesselitzki to arrange guarantees with the northern Powers.

A Vienna special to the *Daily News* reports that the Turkish Governor of Herzegovina offered 2,000 florins reward for the capture of the Russian organizer of the insurgent forces.

The *Fanfulla*, (newspaper) of Rome, intimates that the temporary retirement of Prince Gortschakoff is probable.

Spain.

SUPPRESSION OF NEWSPAPERS.

LONDON, June 12.—A letter to the *Times* from Madrid gives the details of the recent prosecutions against the press. It says within the last month the leading liberal journals, the *Imperial*, *Nueva Prensa* and *Setfeo*, have been suppressed, the latter for thirty-five days. Of the six Liberal papers published in Madrid, five have been suppressed or put on trial within the forty days ending June 1st, two being sentenced to suspension. Castelar's organ, *El Globo*, the only cheap scientific and philanthropic journal in Spain, is now on trial, and it is said its publication will be discontinued.

The toleration clause of the constitution may possibly pass the Senate, but by a very small majority if at all. Ruiz Gomez, supported by Ulloa and Duke Fernan Nunez, intends to propose a measure for the establishment of liberty of conscience and of public worship for native Protestants, eligible to professorships and State employment.

Great Britain.

THE WINSLOW EXTRADITION CASE.

LONDON, June 10.—Sir Henry James, Liberal Member of Parliament for Taunton, has given notice to the House of Commons that on Monday he will ask Mr. Bourke, Under Foreign Secretary, whether Secretary Fish's dispatch of the 22d of May, relating to the case of Winslow, reached the Foreign Office on the 6th of June, and whether there is any objection to lay it on the table of the House.

It is certain that the Government will not again ask for Winslow's remand unless it be decided to have the whole matter argued before the full bench, of which there is some probability. Failing this, Winslow, on next Tuesday, will either be released or surrendered, the latter solution of the case resting on the contingency of an agreement between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain upon the terms of a new extradition treaty.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS AT GIBRALTAR.

LONDON, June 11.—Gibraltar is being victualled to support a garrison of 2,000 men for six weeks. This is irrespective of supplies for the channel squadron, which is being vigorously pursued. The Admiralty has issued circulars to all the large shipowners of the United Kingdom requesting them to make a complete return of all their ships and steamers.

TRIAL OF DR. STROUSBERG.

LONDON, June 11.—The trial of Dr. Strousberg, the famous railway speculator, was begun at Moscow last week. Counsel for some persons who were accused as his accomplices asked an adjournment, which was granted, in spite of the protests of Strousberg's lawyers. It is understood that further proceedings will be postponed until December.

AFRICAN EXPLORING EXPEDITION—TWELVE PERSONS DROWNED.

LONDON, June 12.—An exploring expedition to Northwest Africa left England on Saturday. The main object is to ascertain the feasibility of admitting the waters of the Atlantic into a portion of the Desert of Sahara.

A pleasure boat capsized at East Bourne on Sunday, and twelve persons were drowned.

DISRAELI BURNED IN EFFIGY.

LONDON, June 11.—There was a torchlight procession in Dublin last night, in celebration of the escape of the Fenian convicts from West Australia, and Disraeli was burned in effigy.

THE MARGARY MURDER.

LONDON, June 12.—A telegram from Calcutta to the *Times* says it is rumored the inquiry into the murder of Mr. Margary has been wholly futile. Commissioner Grosvenor's report will probably exculpate entirely the King of Burmah and Chinese Consul Lesetahie. It is not likely the report will be made public while the present European complications exist.

France.

THE GRANT TO PAY THE EXPENSES OF THE WORKINGMEN PASSED.

VERSAILLES, June 10.—The Senate today, by a vote of 163 against 3, passed the grant which had been previously voted by the Chamber of Deputies for sending a delegation of French workmen and agricultural implements to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. The members of the party of the Right abstained from voting.

PARIS, June 11.—The Senate on Saturday, M. Gavardis, of the Right, opposed the grant for sending the workmen's delegation to Philadelphia. He pointed to the fact that when a similar delegation was sent to the last London Exhibition, its members failed to arrive at any practical knowledge and occupied themselves solely with politics. He argued that the men to be sent to Philadelphia would pursue the same course, as there was nothing else for them to learn in the United States. The Senator's remarks were received with laughter. The Right abstained from voting on the grant, in the hope that the Senate would have no quorum, but was disappointed.

In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, two motions were made for the erection of a statue of George Sands, and "urgency" was asked for them. The Chamber refused to declare the motions urgent.

ELECTION.

PARIS, June 11.—Count Jules Migeon, Conservative Republican, has been elected to the Senate by Belfort, to fill the vacancy caused by M. Thiers having chosen to sit in the Chamber of Deputies.

FUNERAL OF GEORGES SAND.

PARIS, June 11.—The funeral of Georges Sand took place at Notant yesterday, and was attended by thousands of persons, although a heavy rain prevailed. Prince Jerome Napoleon and Alexandre Dumas were among the pall-bearers. Paul Meurice read an eulogy written by Victor Hugo.

THE RACES.

PARIS, June 11.—The race for the grand Prix de Paris took place to-day and was won by Kisber, the winner of the English Derby, who came in easily four lengths ahead. Enguerrande was second and Mondaine third. Twelve ran.

Checkered Front Removed.

Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Liberty street, a few doors from Liberty street, the largest warehouse in the city.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. MORRILL called up the concurrent resolution accepting the statue of Ethan Allen contributed by Vermont for the National Statuary Hall at the Capitol, and returning the thanks of Congress to the State for the contribution. Messrs. Morrill and Edmunds made speeches, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. KERNAN moved to take up the House bill relative to the redemption of unused stamps. Division showed but twenty-nine Senators present, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Territories, reported back the Senate bill to further the administration of justice in Colorado. It provides that when Colorado shall be admitted as a State the laws of the United States shall have the same force as elsewhere, and said State shall constitute one judicial district. Passed.

Mr. BANNING, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill reducing the number of the medical corps of the army. Passed. It fixes the number of assistant surgeons at 125, and abolishes the office of medical storekeeper, and in addition to the grades now allowed by law provides for four surgeons with the rank of colonel and eight with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Mr. LYNDE reported a bill in relation to immigration. It provides that when any two persons shall file with the collector of any port of the United States an affidavit that on any vessel in said port there are persons prohibited from landing it shall be the duty of said collector to make an inspection and prevent their landing. Passed.

Mr. COX, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, (having called Mr. Sayler (O.) to the Speaker's chair), reported the following bill:

That the Secretary of the Treasury, under such limits and regulations as will best secure a just and fair distribution throughout the country, may issue silver coin now in the Treasury to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000 in exchange for an equal amount of legal tender notes, and the notes so received in exchange shall be kept as a special fund, separate and apart from all other money in the Treasury, and be issued only upon the retirement and destruction of a like sum of fractional currency when so substituted, shall be destroyed and held as part of the sinking fund, as provided in the act approved April 17, 1876.

He presented the following statement of the amount of silver issued up to date: For the redemption of fractional currency, $5,145,436; for the payment of interest on obligations, $3,352,434; total, $8,497,169. Amount on hand with Treasurers and depositaries, $2,230,000. He said that the demand for change was very great, and that some relief was imperatively demanded by the banks, the people and the manufacturing interests. It was almost impossible to obtain change, either silver or fractional currency, to meet pay rolls of manufacturing establishments. He moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded—85 to 35—and then the main question was ordered—Yeas 159, Nays 79. The bill was then passed without division.

Mr. COX, from the same committee, reported the following bill, originally introduced by Mr. Randall:

That in addition to the amount of subsidiary coin authorized by law to be issued in the redemption of fractional currency, it shall be lawful to manufacture at the several mints and issue through the Treasury and it several offices such coin to the amount of $20,000,000.

SEC. 2. That the silver bullion required for this purpose shall be purchased from time to time at the market rate by the Secretary of the Treasury with any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the resulting coin may be issued in the ordinary disbursement of the Treasury or in exchange for legal tender notes as par; but no purchase shall be made or coin issued under this act when the market rate for the same shall be such as will not admit of the coinage and issue or exchange as hereinprovided, without loss to the Treasury, and any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury as provided under existing laws relative to subsidiary coinage, provided that the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion exclusive of such resulting coin shall not exceed $1,000,000.

SEC. 3. That trade dollars shall not hereafter be a legal tender, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to limit, from time to time, the coinage thereof to such an amount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export demand for the same.

Mr. WHITTHORNE moved to amend the bill by striking out $20,000,000 and inserting $15,000,000.

Mr. MORGAN moved to strike out of the second section the words "or exchange for legal tender notes at par;" also to strike out the words "or exchange." The amendment was agreed to, and the bill, as thus amended, was passed without a division.

Mr. POTTER, from the Committee on Elections, reported back the report that the Committee in the Massachusetts contested election case had decided that Mr. Frost, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, and that Mr. Abbott, the contestant, is.

A minority report with opposite conclusions was presented by Mr. TOWNSEND.

The reports were ordered printed.

On motion of Mr. RANDALL, the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the Senate amendments to the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill were non-concurred in.

Mr. LEVY offered a resolution instructing the Special Committee on Louisiana Affairs to investigate the outrages alleged to have been recently committed in West Feliciana, La. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. KNOTT, the bill prescribing an oath for grand and petit jurors was recommitted.

The Senate bill amending the Bankruptcy bill was passed.

The House then took up the Geneva Award bill, and was addressed by Mr. WILLIS. While he was speaking, a large piece of the thick plate glass which forms the roof fell close to several members, but no one was injured.

The election of the Speaker being called to the fact that workmen were on the roof, he instructed the clerk to prohibit absolutely any persons being on the roof during the sessions of the House.

In consequence of the interruption, Mr. Willis did not proceed with his speech.

Mr. WELLS then made a speech on the Geneva Award bill, and the measure went over.

The House soon afterwards adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Conflict Between the Centennial Commission and the Board of Finance.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The conflict of authority between the United States Centennial Commission and the Centennial Board of Finance, which for some time past has existed, is approaching a crisis. The dispute at present turns principally on the points as to whether the Commission can compel the Board of Finance to pay salaries to the President and other officers of the former body, and whether the Commission has the power to appoint the necessary police force or to fix its compensation. The Board of Finance contend that as they are entrusted with the money, and their President and Treasurer are under heavy bonds for the proper expenditure of it, the board should have absolute control of the funds. The conflict has been intensified within a short time by some acrimonious demands of the Commission, and the Board of Finance have recently sought the opinions of eminent lawyers, which

The *Evening Telegraph* to-day will publish eight columns reviewing the state of the case, and giving copies of the opinions furnished by Charles O'Conor, Abraham Browning, Cortlandt Parker, John C. Bullett, Richard L. Ashhurst, Henry Wharton, William Henry Rawle, Richard C. McMurtrie and William L. Hirst. The opinions are unanimous in sustaining the Board of Finance in its refusal to pay salaries to the President and other officers of the Commission, and insisting on the right of the Board to appoint the needed police force. It is hoped that the publication of these opinions will end the dispute, but should it be otherwise, an appeal to the courts will be made by the Board of Finance.

Yesterday closed the first calendar month of the exhibition, and the attendance for that time just turned one million visitors.

NEW ORLEANS CUSTOM HOUSE.

Arrests for Fraud—Sypher's Connection with Frauds in the Contract.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10.—J. G. Bienvenu, J. J. Hannon and E. J. Kurscheedt were arrested by a Deputy United States Marshal upon a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the construction department of the custom house, and were bailed in $5,000 each to answer. Several witnesses were examined before the Louisiana Investigating Committee to-day. But little was developed except that it was testified to that J. Hale Sypher and A. J. Sypher raised the bid of John Clarke for iron work on the custom house from $35,000 to $42,000, and then had the contract canceled because Clarke refused to pay them $2,000.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Sudden Illness of Speaker Blaine.

He Faints While Entering Church.

Mental Excitement and Heat the Causes.

His Condition Greatly Improved Last Evening.

Changes Made in the Steamboat Bill.

History of the Jake Thompson Case.

Report Exonerating Speaker Kerr.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1876.

Illness of Mr. Blaine.

This morning, as ex Speaker Blaine was about to enter the Congregational church, he raised his hand and wiped his eyes with his handkerchief, said to his wife, who was by his side, "I feel a dizziness coming. I must get home." With that he sank upon the church steps, and his wife, seeing herself, placed his head in her lap and fanned him until assistance could be had. A passing vehicle was summoned, and the ex-Speaker having been placed in it, was attended in an unconscious state to his residence. He was placed in the parlor and his family physician, Dr. Pope, was hastily called, as were also Surgeon General Barnes and Doctors Bliss and Cox. A consultation was held. There was at first some difference of opinion as to the real nature of the attack. It was thought to be sunstroke, and again paralysis, but as time wore on and more favorable symptoms began to appear, it was decided that neither was the cause, but that he was suffering from cerebral depression, caused by mental excitement and the heat. Shortly after three o'clock symptoms of returning consciousness appeared. About an hour later he recognized his family, and between five and six he fell into a natural slumber, in which he remained for some hours. The interest and sympathy felt in the distinguished sufferer may be judged by the vast throngs of officials, high and low, and citizens who thronged in front of his residence when the news of his illness became known. Amongst the first to call were the President and Secretaries Fish, Chandler and Jewell. During the day a number of Senators and Representatives and officers of every branch of the Government called, civilians and naval officers called to inquire. The President was absent from the Capitol. Upon recovering consciousness and opening his eyes and gazing around, Mr. Blaine's first words were, "I am here."

Report in Speaker Kerr's Case.

The committee investigating the charges against Speaker Kerr expect to report to-morrow, exonerating him, though all the testimony is not in. The effect of these investigations upon his health has been very serious, and have led to an aggravation of his disease which, it is feared, will prove fatal.

The Steamboat Bill

as it is commonly termed, after varying fortunes, has again been reported. It is confidently asserted by its friends in the Senate that it will meet with better success than at the hands of previous Congresses. They are confident that it will now pass and become a law before the adjournment of the present Congress. The Supervising Inspector General, in speaking of it, says that the subject is now in good shape. The following are the main points of difference between the existing law and the proposed changes:

Instead of a sailing vessel being required to carry a fog horn equal to a steam whistle and to sound every five minutes, they will be authorized to use a fog bell, which can be heard one mile in still weather, to be blown every two minutes. This would enable them to use even a horn blown by the mouth. For the hooded exposed wheel is placed on the officer in charge of the deck at the time who fails to exhibit a torch to a steamer approaching at night. The vessel will be liable to a penalty, and also the officer to the additional fine of $100 for neglect. This is considered an advantage to vessel owners and applies to every American vessel propelled by sail.

Section 4,286 is changed so as to require notification to the person receiving the goods by person shipping them of certain dangerous freights, and applies also to vessels on rivers and inland waters as well.

Foreign steam vessels are subjected to the provisions of the law as far as applies to equipment, outfit, navigation and dangerous freights or stores, same as to American steam vessels.

The certificate of inspection granted to steamers is made in every court *prima facia* evidence that all the provisions of law are complied with when granted.

Boilers are allowed to carry an extra pressure of steam when double riveted, whether the rivet holes are drilled or punched.

The present laws allow no additional pressure when holes are punched. The extra pressure allowed is sixty pounds per cent., except on steamers navigating the Mississippi or its tributaries, boilers which have heat applied to the outside of the shell may be made 5-16 inch thick instead of 2-9-100 as at present.

The recording steam gauge and lock up safety valve are dispensed with. Under the new law, if an officer engaged to serve refuses, then punishably; previously it was if a licensed officer should refuse. If a license of an officer is revoked on account of intemperance, &c., he is forever disqualified. Fees for licenses are changed from first-class masters, chief engineers, and first-class pilots $8, now $10, inferior grades $4.

Ferry-boats are released from severe restrictions in the carriage of explosive and inflammable fluids, and officials impossible to examine every wagon. Baled cotton must be in good merchantable shipping order, instead of completely covered, or seizure, as now.

Refined petroleum, now prohibited to be carried on passenger steamers except where no other mode, can be, under the new bill, if in barrels, when the flashing point is 150 degrees, and in metallic cases or boxes at 110 degrees. Petroleum which will not ignite below 150 degrees may be used for illuminating purposes on steamers. Nitro-glycerine is not allowed to be carried on any steamer in the United States, under heavy penalty for violation.

The penalty for violation of laws governing shipments of petroleum is put on the shipper and manufacturer. The liability feature is amended in the Senate bill by that when damage is sustained by a passenger, of baggage, from explosion, fire or collision, or other cause, the owner is only liable to every person to the amount of his interest in the vessel and freight.

The Suit Against Jake Thompson.

The fact that suit has been brought against Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, ex-Secretary of the Interior, for the recovery of $871,000 with interest, the amount of bonds abstracted from the Interior Department while in his custody, has already been stated in these dispatches. The following are the prominent features of the case: The Government held State bonds, certificates and United States stocks for certain Indian tribes to the amount of $2,525,241 82. These bonds, as well as the eight hundred and seventy abstracted, and one Indian bond handed to Hon. G. N. Fitch and returned by him to the Department, by reason as seen in his correspondence with Godard Bailey, were purchased from time to time by authority of law with money of the Indians arising from treaty stipulations. Originally they were in charge of the Indian Bureau while that bureau was connected with the Department of War, and remained in its custody after it became one of the bureaus of the Interior Department in 1849, and from that time up to 1857. In that year the custody of the securities was transferred to the Secretary of the Interior. The Government having the bonds in its possession was the trustee for the Indians, who were the actual owners of them. In 1857, soon after Mr. Thompson entered upon the duties of his office as Secretary of the Interior, he appointed two additional disbursing clerks for the department, one of whom was Godard Bailey, who by the terms of his appointment, was placed in charge of the Indian trust bonds. A bond in the penal sum of $5,000 was required of him. According to the evidence in the case, Mr. Bailey came to Washington a bankrupt in fortune and a political adventurer seeking office. He brought with him, however, the highest testimonials of confidence and respect from distinguished citizens of Alabama, where he lived, and in South Carolina, where he was born, and had previously resided. All the stocks, including those abstracted, were kept in a room in the Interior Department occupied by Mr. Bailey, in a safe, the key of which was in his sole possession. The whole amount abstracted was $72 of $1,000 each, all but one of which were delivered to Mr. William H. Russell, and the other to Mr. Fitch. Russell was the head of the house of Russell, Majors & Waddell, a firm widely known as contractors with the War Department for transporting army provisions over the Western and South western plains.

Mr. Bailey, in his conversations with various witnesses at the time, stated that his design was to protect the character of Governor Floyd and to save him from the dishonor and retirement from the Cabinet that would be necessarily incident to the protest and discovery of the acceptances which had been illegally issued to the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell.

When the iniquitous act, perpetrated by one of the subordinate officers of the Interior Department, became known, it was discovered at the same time that acceptances unauthorized by law and deceptive and fraudulent in their character had been issued by the Secretary of War in favor of Russell, Majors and Waddell. It was stated in the examination by Mr. Russell that on the day he made his last application for securities, Mr. Bailey agreed to furnish them on the condition that there should be deposited with him in their place, the acceptances of Governor Floyd as Secretary of War. Mr. Russell, it would appear, then had on hand $735,000 of acceptances, $72,000 of which were unconditional and the balance conditional and payable out of the earnings of Russell, Majors & Waddell; that the amount of bonds he received on that and previous occasions was eight hundred and seventy, or $870,000. It appears that in 1858 the Secretary of War commenced the issue of acceptances, and, at the same time, wrote to various banks and individuals urging their purchase or discount.

The aggregate amount of acceptances issued by Secretary of War Floyd reached the enormous sum of $6,179,395. To this, adding the conditional acceptances which were then thrown back upon the Government through the agency of Mr. Bailey, made a grand total of $6,977,375. It also appears from the records of the War Department that while these acceptances were being issued to the amount of millions, Russell, Majors & Waddell were regularly receiving their pay for their services performed uder their contract in money from the Government. The aggregate amount of the payments made to them in cash in 1858, 1859 and 1860 was $4,842,964.

The select committee of the House of Representatives, of which Isaac N. Morris, of Illinois, Roscoe Conkling, of New York, James H. Thomas, of Tennessee, J. Morrison Harris, of Maryland, and Charles Case of Indiana, were members, in their report, "that they discovered nothing to involve the late Secretary Hon. Jacob Thompson, in the slightest degree in the fraud, and nothing to indicate that he had any complicity in the abstraction or that he had any knowledge of it until the time of disclosure by Godard Bailey." Secretary Chandler, however, in prosecuting the suit against Mr. Thompson, declares that the latter was the legal custodian of these trust funds, and that the abstraction of the bonds displayed great indifference on his part; that he had created the office and placed the bonds in the special care of Bailey. He also will press the point that the use of the bonds, to help to cover up Floyd's illegal transactions was done with Thompson's connivance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1876.

BLAINE AGAIN UNDER FIRE—HE STILL REFUSES TO RESCIND THE ORDER.

The Sub-Judiciary Committee met at 2:30 o'clock to continue the investigation into the connection of ex Speaker Blaine with the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Joseph B. Stewart took the stand, but before testifying, Mr. Lawrence, on behalf of Mr. Blaine, stated that as his colleagues Messrs. Frye and Hale, who had been aiding him during the investigation, were both absent from the city, it would be desirable to him to have the examination postponed for two or three days. The committee then, after consultation, decided to postpone the case till Monday.

Mr. Hunton then said: Mr. Blaine, the committee desires to agree upon the production of the letters taken from Mulligan.

Mr. Blaine—You know the grounds on which I claim the possession of them, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hunton—Yes, sir.

Mr. Blaine—I have not changed my mind, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Lawrence said he understood that only one of the letters had any connection with the case, and even Mulligan did not claim that any others alluded to the bonds. He was willing to agree upon the one occurring in the request of the committee for the letters.

Mr. Blaine said: I am glad Judge Lawrence does not concurs, and that it is only a majority of the committee that ask for the letters.

Mr. Hunton—The committee also requests me to ask you to produce the memorandum accompanying the letters.

Mr. Blaine—I have the same reasons against producing that as I have against producing the letters.

Mr. Hunton—Then I understand you to decline to give them up?

Mr. Blaine—Yes, sir.

Mr. Hunton said the other day he had stated that he knew nothing about the Caldwell dispatch till he heard Mr. Blaine allude to it on the floor of the House. He now wished to add to that statement that in making it he intended no reflection on his colleague of the committee, Mr. Knott.

Mr. Blaine said he had offered to produce the original dispatch to Mulligan, and was sworn had any bearing on the case, and if the committee would make a request specifying the letter which bore on the case, he would do so.

Mr. Hunton [without waving the request for the whole of the letters]—I now ask the production of the letter alluded to by Mr. Mulligan, and also the memorandum prepared by Mr. Mulligan.

Mr. Blaine—If you make that request on the general principle that you have the right to demand the whole of the letters, I decline to furnish it.

The committee adjourned till Monday at 10 A. M.

D. B. Sickles, a director of the Fort Smith and Little Rock Railroad Company, and who has been attending to Josiah Caldwell's private business during the latter's absence from the United States, recently telegraphed Caldwell at London, stating that doubts had been expressed as to the genuineness of a dispatch received by Mr. Knox, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, on Thursday, the 1st instant, and signed "Josiah Caldwell." To this Mr. Caldwell has replied under date of London, June 9th, as follows: "Cabled committee June 1; full explanation, Mr. Caldwell thus authenticating the dispatch received by Mr. Knox. Mr. Sickles called upon the latter this morning and showed him this dispatch, which, having been delivered at his New York office yesterday, was not received here until to-day. Mr. Sickles says Mr. Caldwell is traveling a great deal on railroad business, and may be in London one day and elsewhere another.

THE KERR INVESTIGATION—EXONERATION OF MR. KERR VIRTUALLY AGREED ON BY THE COMMITTEE—A LETTER FROM INDIANA.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department continued this morning the investigation of charges against Speaker Kerr. W. F. G. Shanks, city editor of the New York *Tribune*, testified that having previously heard the story that Lawrence Harney had paid Mr. Kerr $450 for the appointment of Greene in 1865, he had an interview with Harney on or about the 23d of May, his object being to obtain confirmation from the latter that the money had been paid by check. Harney seemed surprised at the question and replied, "I have never said that there was any money in the matter." Shanks then suggested that there must have been strong influences to induce Mr. Kerr to appoint a man outside of his own State. Harney replied: "I had social relations with Mr. Kerr;" and, being pressed by Shanks, declined to talk further on the subject, for the reason that he had been summoned to Washington. When Shanks was introduced to Harney, his connection with the *Tribune* was distinctly mentioned. Shanks further testified that the story had come to him in so positive a form that he fully believed it until Harney's manner and language in the interview threw doubt upon it, and he thereupon telegraphed to the Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* not to publish the story unless authorized by Congressman Bass, who was alleged to hold some confirmatory evidence. Mr. Bass declined to authorize the publication, and so, said the witness, these smart young men about here beat us badly on it.

By Mr. Elliott (counsel for Mr. Kerr)—What are your politics, Mr. Shanks? A.—I am a Black Republican. [Laughter.]

The committee then adjourned.

Representatives Clymer, Blackburn and Danford have agreed to a report fully vindicating Mr. Kerr from the charges made against him by Harney. Messrs. Robbins and Bass, the other members of the committee are absent from the city, but their indisposition to interfere in any way with their concurrence in the finding. The case will probably not be formally closed until their return, especially as other witnesses heretofore summoned have not yet been examined, among them Messrs. Geo. Bliss, Wm. A. Darling, Abraham Wakeman and John I. Davenport, who were summoned yesterday.

Mr. Kerr has received the following letter:

PRINCETON, IND., June 7, 1876.

Hon. M. C. Kerr, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I write you a line in regard to the Lieutenancy in the United States Army, in regard to the appointment of the New York man, Greene. I see by your statement that you offered the place to Thomas J. Jackson and to Colonel Morrison, but of Mr. Morrison you are not positive. I will say, to refresh your memory, that you wrote a pencil memorandum to be filled and wrote me to come and be examined, preparatory to being commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Seventh Cavalry, United States Army; that you sent the letter and blanks in care of John B. Norman, at that time in the editorial chair of the New Albany *Ledger*; that I declined on account of opposition on the part of my relatives, and my own recollection of the matter is that you then had the appointment of August Mathey, of Harrison county, made. This may serve to refresh your memory, so you can get at the matter more certainly. I do this as a matter of simple justice to you, as you offered me the position without solicitation on my part, and, I suppose, knowing very well that I had never supported you for Congress, or any other office, but always voted the Republican ticket, and still vote it. If this shall serve you a good purpose in making the matter more clearly to your recollection its mission will have been fulfilled, and I will feel that I have done a simple duty, as I understand it.

Very respectfully,

L. E. WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1876.

SUDDEN AND SERIOUS ILLNESS OF MR. BLAINE.

This morning a short time before eleven o'clock, ex-Speaker Blaine left his residence in company with Mrs. Blaine, and slowly walked to the Congregational church, about three-fourths of a mile from their home. Just as they reached the church he complained of severe pain in the head and dizziness, at the same time placing his hand upon it. Entering the vestibule, he was so overcome with sudden illness that he came near falling, but this was prevented, and he was assisted to a seat on the steps, when he exclaimed, "Oh! this pain!" A conveyance having been procured, Mrs. Blaine returned with him home. He then being unconscious, a bed was brought into the front parlor, on which he was laid, and a messenger having been sent for Surgeon-General Barnes and Drs. Bliss, Cox, Verdi and Pope, they soon appeared and lost no time in cupping the spine and resorting to other counter-irritants and revulsive measures. From eleven o'clock till four in the afternoon Mr. Blaine lay unconscious, breathing irregularly, his wife and physicians and other friends remaining at the bedside all the time. The physicians said Mr. Blaine was suffering from hyper-excitement of the brain and nervous system, superinduced by recent events in which he was a prominent actor. Besides, the symptoms were aggravated by the weather, which to-day was oppressive.

It will be recollected that several weeks ago Mr. Blaine was confined to the house some days by a slow type of malarial fever, but appeared before the sub-Judiciary Committee, who were investigating the charges against him, before he had fully recovered from the effects of that disease. This, with the excitement on his part both before the committee and in the House, the large number of persons daily in conference with him, and his attention to extensive correspondence, including very many telegrams from all parts of the country, especially during the past week, the loss of rest and other causes, produced the strain upon his mind that caused his sudden illness to-day. Secretary Bristow called at his house as soon as he heard of Mr. Blaine's illness, as did also Secretary Robeson, Chandler, Postmaster General Jewell, General Sherman, Senators Ferry and Paddock, General Scofield and all persons of prominence. The sympathy for Mr. Blaine was not confined to political friends, many Democrats having called to inquire this morning and evening. Tuesday being the distinguished men who arrived this morning were Governor Morgan, General William Cullen, of New York; General Hawley, of Connecticut; James Russell Lowell, Richard H. Dana, Judge Hoar and President Chadburn, of Massachusetts; Hon. Charles E. Farwell and Hon. Joseph Medill, of Illinois; Hon. John A. Logan, Hon. Matt. Carpenter, Governor Shepard and several others came in from Washington. The last three earnestly oppose the renomination of Governor Bross. This evening one of them said in private conversation that the attack was chiefly a case of sun-stroke or heat-stroke, to which Mr. Blaine was held liable, and he spoke of recent illness, overwork, excitement and loss of rest. The physician further said that at first he was apprehensive that the attack was apoplectic, but an examination disclosed no symptoms of that disease. For several hours numerous visitors were admitted, but after the doctors had administered a sedative the doors of the rooms were closed so that the patient might rest. Dr. G. W. Pope, an eminent practitioner of this city, who has been Mr. Blaine's family physician in Washington during the past eight or ten years, and is intimately acquainted with his constitution and temperament, furnishes the following diagnosis of his condition at eight o'clock this evening: "Mr. Blaine's case is a simple cerebral depression, produced primarily by great mental strain, and secondarily by the excessive heat. There is no apoplectic congestion or effusion, nor any symptom of paralysis. He has the free use of his limbs. The pupils of his eyes are normal; he has spoken several times, and recognizes his family. He lies quiet, breathes naturally and is disposed to sleep; has regularly received his medicine and food, and I have every reason to anticipate a speedy and complete recovery.

[Signed] G. W. POPE.

At 8:30 P. M. Dr. Bliss remarked that the patient's attack was evidently due to the treatment with remarkable rapidity.

The following dispatch was received by Mrs. Blaine this evening from Congressman Hale, at Cincinnati, giving very favorable news of Mr. Blaine's condition. Tell him that his cause has improved all day, each State coming in better than we expected. No wonder he had a bad turn; the strain has been tremendous."

SPEAKER KERR'S CONDITION.

Speaker Kerr has been confined to his room at Willard's Hotel in a very feeble state of health all day. At ten o'clock this evening he is reported a little easier, but his friends still express great anxiety for fear the effort he made yesterday to sojourn at Rives' country seat, but his condition is such that he cannot be removed there.

CONDITION OF THE INVALIDS.

At 12:35 A. M. Mr. Blaine was still sleeping quietly and calmly. At 12:30 Mr. Kerr's condition seemed improved. He is resting easily.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Miscellaneous Intelligence from Japan—Rumored Hostile Attitude of England and China—The Punishment of Those Engaged in the Anna Outrage.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—The Pacific Mail steamship City of Peking arrived today from Hong Kong via Yokohama. The dates from Japan are to the 24th of May. A small disturbance among the peasantry in one of the interior provinces, in consequence of excessive taxation, had been suppressed without serious results.

The United States Minister to Japan, Mr. Bingham, would visit Hiogo on the 5th of June, in the United States steamship Tennessee.

The Corean Ambassadors are expected to arrive daily. The residence of a former Daimio in Yeddo is assigned to them.

The journey of the Mikado through the northern provinces will last six weeks. Tekudo, the Minister of the Interior, left Yeddo May 23, to prepare the route for the Mikado.

Mr. Elmore, the Peruvian Minister to Japan and China, returned to America by this steamer.

The dates from Hong Kong and Shanghai are to May 15. Mr. Elmore, the Peruvian Minister, had effected a preliminary arrangement for a line of steamships between Peru and Hong Kong to carry the mails, freight and passengers.

Sir Edward Hornby, the Chief Judge in the British Courts of China and Japan, takes final leave of the East next week.

Cotton manufactories are to be established at Ningpo with the view of supplying the home demands, under the auspices of Li Hung T

The Commercial.

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1876.

THE foreign exports from Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $1,908,178.

THE Post feels toward Rev. Dr. PURVEAR, the free school destructionist, somewhat as "DUNDREARY" felt toward his brother "SAM." "He is wather an ass, but we like him."

A SPLIT in the Democratic party in Indiana is imminent. The Union Democrats threaten to secede from the control of the rebel Democrats. There is some sense in that kind of secession.

THERE have been shipped from Baltimore from the 1st of January up to the 8th of the present month 340,304 barrels of petroleum, 23,171 barrels of which were refined there. Seventy-nine vessels have been engaged in the trade during the year.

"THE Bishop of Salamanca and Spanish prelates generally just now are about as useful to Catholicism as Mr. Ben Hill in our politics is to the Democracy."—*New York Herald*.

In both cases they serve to illustrate the true inwardness of the cause they represent.

THE New York *World* speaks of the country Democrats as "fly-gobbling clodhoppers." There never was a stuck-up city Democrat who did not look down with contempt upon his country cousins, and these aristocratic Democrats invariably regard a workingman as an object of constant aversion.

JOEL PARKER, the "favorite son" of the New Jersey Democracy, has broken out badly with the Presidential measles. He tells a reporter that he was born on one revolutionary battlefield, educated on another, and now lives on a third. "The blood of the fathers" is in his veins, and he wants an opportunity to "let it throb" in the White House.

WHAT has become of the stringent bill, introduced in Congress several months ago, against the counterfeiting of trademarks? It should have been passed long before now. The men guilty of such frauds not only rob the manufacturers, but they obtain money under false pretenses from the public, besides tampering with and in many cases irreparably injuring the health of their customers. The measure should be enacted into law without delay.

IT is not unlikely that the death of President STEARNS, of Amherst College, Massachusetts, may cause the retirement of Professor SEELYE, now in Congress, from politics. The trustees of the college are heartily in favor of Professor SEELYE'S appointment as President STEARNS' successor, a choice which would probably be enthusiastically approved by the alumni, and it is believed that this office would be more to the Professor's taste than even the United States Senatorship, for which he has been often mentioned of late.

AN EXCELLENT law against male nightwalkers, designed to protect the public morality and equalize the punishment of vice between the sexes, has just gone into effect in Massachusetts. The first conviction under the new act took place last week, and it is a curious illustration of social impartiality that the culprit was a young colored fellow, while scores of white men, more amenable to the penalty of the law, have been passed on without arrest. He was sent to the House of Industry for two months, the customary first sentence for women convicted under the old law.

THE old slaveholding leaders in Congress used to bluster a great deal and crack their whips over the insubordinates, but they always maintained their domineering attitude. The new Democratic leaders bluster for the moment with as much insolence as their predecessors, but they then cower like whipped curs, and catch the crack of the lash over their own backs instead of swinging the whip over the others. It was impossible even to respect the woman-whippers who formerly domineered over Congress; but, compared with the dirty cravens who now flourish in their stead they were as giants compared with dwarfs.

IT is conceded that the whole vote of the country is well balanced between Republicans and Democrats. Scarcely any candid man will assert that at this juncture either party predominates. In this condition the nominee is everything. What should be his qualities?

1. A natural born leader, commanding enthusiasm.

2. One against whom no charge of corruption sticks.

3. A man of clear, decided, honest, and yet liberal opinions.

4. One not new to power, but who knows how to use and not abuse it.

5. A patriot, scholar and gentleman. In other words, JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

LET every Union soldier, be he Republican or Democrat, keep in constant remembrance the fact that the Army Reduction bill, which passed the Democratic House a few days since by a strict party vote, repealed section 1,218 of the old army law, which read as follows:

"No person who has served in any capacity in the military, naval or civil service of the so-called Confederate States, or either of the United States during the late rebellion, shall be appointed to any position in the army of the United States."

Should this bill pass the Senate, (which it will not,) the army will be as open to rebels as to loyal men. The Republican Senate will not consent to such outrage; but the action of the Democratic House is none the less to be condemned.

AN ADJOURNED meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers will be held in Philadelphia on the 20th instant, continuing in session for several days. The programme embraces excursions to ironworks, steelworks, coal fields, and ore fields, in Eastern Pennsylvania. The American Society of Civil Engineers will hold its eighth annual convention in the same city to-morrow, continuing through Wednesday and Thursday. The members of the American Iron and Steel Association have been cordially invited to attend the sessions and take part in the deliberations of the Society. The semi-annual meeting of the National Association of Stove Manufacturers will take place at Philadelphia on Wednesday, continuing until Friday. All the meetings are expected to be largely attended.

THE recently published medical and anthropological statistics of the United States Provost Marshal General's Bureau, compiled by the chief medical officer of the Bureau, from the records of over a million recruits, received during the war, are marked by a wonderfully careful analysis of the physical ailments that effect mankind upon the average, and constitute a departure from what is known as the "athletic constitution," the finer desideratum in the soldier. A man with dark complexion is more liable to chronic rheumatism than a blonde, and Americans have more rheumatism than Germans. The facts brought out by these large generalizations relate not to the army as it is, but to the people as they are, exhibiting the military capacity of the people, the ratio of men within military age who posses the athletic constitution and are fit for every day work.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* calls the attention of the colored men in this district to the vote of Mr. HOPKINS in behalf of the army bill, which excludes colored men from the army henceforth. It says:

At the last election for members of Congress in this State, the Democrats elected a majority, by reason of the fact that many Republicans supported the Democratic candidates because of dissatisfaction with the work of Congress and the depressed condition of labor. In the Twenty-second district of Pennsylvania large numbers of the colored men voted for Hopkins, and he was elected. He has recently rewarded them for their support. The Army Reduction bill introduced by the rebels passed last week, and by it the four colored regiments are abolished. Mr. Hopkins voted for the bill. His hatred of the "nigger" destroyed all feeling of gratitude for their timely support. The old instinct of the doughface Democrat was too much for him, and he was led by the nose by the Southern gentry, who never can be reconciled to the necessity of treating all citizens alike. On every question affecting the rights of the negro the Democratic party will in the future, as in the past, be found voting as a unit. We wonder if the colored voters of Allegheny county will remember this fact when the time arrives for the exercise of a privilege they would not now possess if the Democracy had remained in power? Gallegrand defines gratitude to be a lively expectation of favors yet to come." If that be true, it might just be possible that the colored men of the West will repeat the folly of two years ago, but we hope not, in the light of their present experience and for their own good.

Our contemporary need not be afraid of the colored men of the West. They cannot be betrayed a second time into voting for an old hunker who cannot get away from the old Bourbon hatred of the black race. There is an old adage which says that "if a man cheats me once it is *his* fault; if he cheats me twice it is *mine*." HOPKINS will not get that second chance.

THE Boston *Advertiser* has an interesting account of an important movement now going on in Belgium, which we condense as follows: The official language of that country is the French, although the great majority of the people speak another tongue. Belgium is inhabited by two distinct races; the Flemish, a Teutonic stock, who speak a Low-German dialect, very similar to the Dutch, and the Walloness, who are of Keltish blood, and whose language is French. The location of the two races is sharply defined, each keeping closely to its respective provinces. The Walloness dwell in the Southern part of the kingdom, while the provinces of Antwerp, East and West Flanders and Brussels are almost exclusively Flemish, although in the city of Brussels the prevailing language is French. In the early part of this century there was a popular movement to raise the Flemish speech from a rough dialect to a national language like that of Holland. But the Flems belonged to the most ignorant and superstitious part of the population, and their language became one of the most efficient tools of the clerical party. Under these circumstances the interest of the intellectual classes in the movement gradually ceased, and German sympathy was withdrawn. The Walloness, who are liberals in religion and politics, and naturally opposed to the Flemish language, seeing the agitation pass into the hands of the priests, became actively hostile and used their powers to make French the exclusive language of the country in fact as well as officially. The greatest injustice to the Flems was that even in the courts they were not allowed to testify in their own tongue, but had to use French, generally through an interpreter. Last year, however, this was remedied, and either language may now be used in the courts. Of late the religious conflict has been raging in Belgium with more than usual fierceness, and the Walloness have at last come to the standpoint of the liberal Flems; that the only way to reach the great mass of the people is through their language. Hence a bill has been introduced in the Belgian Parliament making Flemish the official and the only language of the Flemish provinces, and in the provinces and districts inhabited by both Flems and Walloness placing the French and the Flemish on an equal footing. The movement has aroused much interest in Germany. The *Advertiser* says:

The bill is said to have the best of prospects of becoming a law, the Walloness seeing the advantage which will come from fighting the Ultramontanism with their own weapons. They, with the liberal Flems, will be able to carry the movement through, and the great body of the people, ignorant and bigoted though they be, can naturally not oppose with consistency the removal of what has long been a great and manifest injustice to themselves. The clericals, however, will hardly see with indifference their own tools pass into the hands of others. This act will make Flemish the official language of something like two-thirds of Belgium, although French will continue to be the language of Parliament and the central government. The Walloness are conscious of what a sacrifice they make in consenting to an act which will reduce the influence and importance of their language, but they anticipate that a greater advantage will result through the spreading of their own ideas and consequent liberalizing of the nation.

THERE are two things to be constantly kept in mind by the delegates to Cincinnati. First, that the Democratic party will not split in two. It is united now and will remain so. All hopes of a Democratic split are baseless. And second, that a nomination made at Cincinnati is not, necessarily, equivalent to an election. The nomination will depend upon the wisdom or folly of the delegates; the election will depend upon the common sense of the people. A nomination carried through by clamor and personal enthusiasm may gratify the partisans of the nominee for a moment; but if it cannot pass the ordeal of the Presidential fiery furnace, of what avail will be the personal gratification over the nomination?

The delegates should go to the Convention with a determination to weigh calmly the probabilities for an election of each candidate. Each man should ask himself the question, not as to whom he likes best, but who is most likely to succeed. That is the real question the National Convention is called to determine, and he who goes there to gratify his personal preferences at the expense of his party's welfare, had better be a milestone round his neck and cast himself into the sea. The Republican party was not made for any one's particular benefit, and its integrity and success rise above all mere personal considerations. Give us a candidate who can win, and whom we will not be called upon to defend from the day of his nomination to the day of election, and everything else will take care of itself.

We have not heretofore specified any particular candidate for whom we have a particular liking or aversion. We believe Governor HARTRANFT is the best man, and have not been slow to say so; but as to all the rest we have said little or nothing. We feel justified now in saying to the Pennsylvania delegation that the Republicans of this county are prepared to stand by any one of the candidates who will come before the Convention; but that the nomination of CONKLING will be the heaviest load to carry that can possibly be put upon their shoulders. There is scarcely a Republican in this county in his favor, and many of them, particularly the river men, are and have reason to be hostile to him. He is not a man to provoke enthusiasm, here; and while we accord to our delegates the fullest liberty of selection, we beg of them not to give us any CONKLING in ours.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Soda water is King.

Old Sol has succeeded in making a corner in linen.

The reports of the cotton crops are highly promising.

Be careful, bathers. The drowning season has fairly opened.

Iowa also has gone into the "favorite son" business. Judge McCrary is the man.

Nice little gooseberries are in the market and nice sweet paregoric is in the drug stores.

There is a marked increase in the export demand for breadstuffs, helping the balance of trade.

Liens a non. The Cleveland police the other day arrested Susan Docile for refractory conduct.

Brooklyn can no longer lay claim to the title of "The City of Churches." Philadelphia has 526.

Even little Denmark smells saltpeter. She proposes to purchase sixteen field batteries of Krupp.

Proctor Knott forgets that a man must make some sort of decent toilet in words as well as in cloth and linen.

The coming Fourth of July will be celebrated at a pressure of ten thousand pounds to the square inch.

The project to reduce the tax on tobacco from twenty-four to sixteen cents on the pound, has ended in smoke.

Vanderbilt's roads runs through the wealthiest portions of the country. His "lines" have fallen in pleasant places.

The lawyers of this country cost six times as much as the ministers, and the ministers cost a good deal more than the gospel.

Growing healthier. There were 7,809 deaths in Chicago, last year, being 126 less than in 1874, and 1,668 less than in 1873.

Complaints of the ravages of the potato bug have become general throughout New England as well as in the Middle States.

The proposed session of an international congress, under the auspices of the Centennial Commission, has been abandoned.

The Grand Orient of France has recognized the colored Freemasons of the United States, declaring their Masonry incontestable.

The eighth annual meeting of the National Board of Trade will be held in New York on the 27th instant and following days.

Spencer Laisun, a Chinese boy, has just taken the first prize for English composition at the Hopkins Grammar School, in New Haven.

If you feel sick and debilitated from office confinement, remember that out in the country they are paying $1 25 per acre for mowing grass.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the National Educational Association will be held in Baltimore, beginning July 10, and continuing three days.

Tilden, the great Democratic reformer, has let up on the Brooklyn ring, and the ring have officially and affectionately taken him to their bosom.

A collection of sun-dials has been placed near the Centennial Art Gallery, by which the mean time of the most remote parts of the world is given.

The North Carolina delegates went to the Cincinnati Convention to settle on Governor Settle for Vice President, but we guess it's settled otherwise.

A confiding Connecticut cat has hatched six chicken from eggs that a hen had abandoned, and now goes about scratching up worms for them in her humble way.

Here's a chance. A subvention of $60,000 has been offered by the State of Mexico to any person who establishes a woolen factory in the State with a capital of $100,000.

Congressman Morrison has been invited to deliver an address on the glorious Fourth to the people of Perry county, Illinois. How about that rebel bullet through his lungs?

With the Centennial, base ball clubs, a general election, Moody and Sankey and Fourth of July orations, it is thought more people will go crazy or commit suicide this year than usual.

Should no untoward event occur, the crop of the United States in rice this present year will be greatly enlarged, fully enough to supply one-half of the demand of the Pacific coast.

PERSONAL.

Judicial business will keep Chief Justice Waite in Washington for most of the summer.

The woman who runs the steam engine in the female pavilion at the Centennial Exposition says that the work requires far less attention than to take care of a child all day.

"Papa, did God have time to get around to all the other churches, after staying to hear Mr. ——'s prayer, or did he leave before it ended?" is what a North side youngster asked yesterday after church.

President Grant has accepted an invitation to visit the Academy of Notre Dame in Baltimore to-morrow, on which occasion he will dine with the Right Rev. Archbishop Bayley and a number of invited guests.

The great Spanish orator, Emilio Castelar, accompanied by Dr. Alberto De Abrisquita and Jose Guarandi, will arrive in this country to visit the Centennial Exposition about the end of the month, as representatives of the Spanish press. Castelar has promised to deliver an oration in Philadelphia to his countrymen.

Miss Emma Pierce, who is traveling with Sothern, made a heroine of herself at Buffalo, the other day. While riding, the horses knocked over a little girl. Miss Pierce sprang from the carriage and dragged the little girl from under the furious horses at the risk of her own life. Her hat was kicked off by the near horse, but she held on to the child and saved it. The young lady now has a pair of Canadian ponies as a reward for her deed, from the little girl's father.

Three anglers who fished on Pine Creek, near Rochester, New York, lately, for trout, secured a good haul, and made a fire for dinner on a bluff thirty feet above a pool and walled in by rocks. The fire disturbed a nest of rattlesnakes, the rattling of which was unheard amid the crackling of twigs. The snakes were discovered just as they were about to spring, when one man jumped into the pool, and swam to the opposite shore, and the other two left the other way. Abandoning rods, baskets, dinner and creels, they hurried away to the nearest hotel.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

Letter from Edenburg, the New Oil Town—Tinderbox Houses and No Protection Against Fires—Roughs and Gamblers to the Front—Business Flourishing—Reports from New Wells.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
EDENBURG, CLARION COUNTY, June 10, 76.

This flourishing oil town presents a very lively aspect, and a number of new buildings are in various stages of completion. But they are all characteristic of the new settlements in the oil regions, which are generally built up as rapidly as possible, and without much regard for anything beyond present utility. One would naturally suppose that, from the combustible character of these buildings, one of the first considerations would be adequate provision for protection against fire. But experience seems to indicate that nothing short of a serious conflagration, as a rule, wakes up the busy settlers to the necessity of a well organized fire department.

Only a few days since the town narrowly escaped a serious conflagration, and only for the impromptu organization of a bucket brigade which put out the fire, many of the industrious and energetic citizens would have been burned out and their business seriously crippled. So-up should be taken immediately to organize a thoroughly efficient fire department, which might be the means of avoiding some of the disastrous fires such as have proved so destructive to Millerstown, Greece City and other localities in the oil regions.

Like all new oil towns, this place is cursed with the presence of some of the vilest characters. Roughs who should long since have been doing the State service in the penitentiary—if, indeed, they have not graduated from it—flourish in bold defiance of the law, and gambling hells are located in some of the most prominent portions of the town. The sooner a borough organization is effected the better for the respectable portion of the community, and a rigid enforcement of the law will compel the rowdy element to seek more congenial fields of operation.

Business generally is quite flourishing, and the completion of the narrow-gauge rail oad, from Emienton to this point, will do much to render that business permanent.

In this vicinity the territory is quite remunerative, and the wells are longer lived than in the Butler county district.

During the last month fifty-six new wells, with a daily average yield of about twelve barrels per well, came in, in the Clarion district. Of these two only had a production of about forty barrels a day; two yielded between thirty and forty barrels; between twenty and thirty barrels per well was the production of eight; fifteen had a daily yield of from ten to twenty barrels; nine produced in the neighborhood of ten barrels, and twenty-two had a daily average production of less than ten barrels each. Of these twenty-two, thirteen yielded daily five barrels or less per well.

The largest strikes during the month were the Willoughby well, on the Eli Logue farm, and the Lawrence Brothers' well, on the Devore farm, which ranged in the vicinity of forty barrels each, daily.

On the Foster farm Fertig & Henry struck a good well with a production of between thirty and forty barrels a day.

Two fair wells were struck on the G. A. Berlin farm, the Bayne well with a daily average yield of between twenty-five and thirty barrels, and Wolfe & Co.'s strike with a production of about forty-five barrels daily. But on the same farm Anderson & Co.'s new well had a production of less than five barrels a day.

On the S. Whitehill farm there were two fair producing wells, ranging in the vicinity of twenty barrels each per day.

The Joseph Kiser farm was the location of three new wells, with a daily average production of about fifteen barrels per well.

Three new wells on the property of Judge Keating were of small caliber, one only doing in the neighborhood of ten barrels, while one had a production of less than five barrels a day.

Three fair wells came in on the Samuel Beals farm, with a daily average yield of about fifteen barrels each.

On the J. I. Best farm two new wells were struck with a production of about fifteen barrels per well daily.

Only one dry hole was struck in this district during the month; the Neely well on the F. Neely farm.

The number of new wells during the month made an addition of about two hundred barrels to the daily average production of the Clarion district over that of the month previous.

Developments are quite active, especially on the Jacob Black, Dan Kiser, Widow Black, Joseph Kiser, Paul Black, Gales, Whitehill, J. I. Best, Henry Kropp and Weller farms. There are at present in the Clarion district ninety-two wells drilling and eighty-nine rigs up or in process of building, an increase of twenty-three per cent. over the previous month. Several of the drilling wells are of the wild cat variety.

In the Butler county district much interest has been felt, while considerable mystery has shrouded, the Painter well, on the J. Knouse farm, near Great Belt city. On Tuesday the drill struck what was supposed to be the sand and drilling continued until the stratum was passed through, without any indications of oil. Opinions differ materially as to whether this was the oil bearing rock or merely stray sand. The owners of the well, one of whom is an experienced operator, having much familiarity with the territory between St. Joe and Great Belt city, are of the latter opinion, and drilling continues in search of the regular sand.

Marcus Brownson's new well, on the Peter Duffy farm, is doing about forty barrels a day.

On the J. P. Campbell farm, Riddle & Co.'s new well is doing about twelve barrels a day.

John McKeown's new well, on the same farm, is producing daily about fifteen barrels.

On the Kiskadden farm the new Smedley well is yielding from ten to fifteen barrels a day.

The Woods & Ripley well, on the Thompson farm, is producing, daily, in the neighborhood of thirty barrels.

A new well, owned by McKinney Bros., on the A. Stewart farm, is yielding about twenty barrels a day.

On the T. Jamison farm, Nesbitt & Lardin's well is doing in the neighboahood of fifty barrels, daily.

The Hazelwood Oil Company's new well, on the McKinney farm, is doing about forty barrels a day.

On the Stevenson farm, Cooper Brothers' new well is producing daily about ten barrels.

Several new wells are due in a few days.

DOT.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.

ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZIER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.

ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. B. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.

ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.

CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

STATE NEWS.

Chicken hatching by steam is now going on in Reading.

There was a heavy frost in Perry county on the morning of the 7th inst.

Mr. Boyer died suddenly in Johnstown, on the 7th inst., aged eighty years. He served in the war of 1812.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Ream, of Cambria county, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on the 6th inst.

Caleb Robinson, of Paradise Furnace, Huntingdon county, is in his 103d year, having been born in November, 1773.

"Dr." Benjamin Mishler, of "Mishler's Bitters" fame, died in Lancaster on the the morning of the 8th inst., in his sixty-second year.

Mrs. Nulton, the mother of Judge Nulton, of Kittanning, Armstrong county, is the oldest person in that town, being in her ninety-ninth year.

The hydrant water in Lebanon is unfit for use, and an enterprising citizen is furnishing the people with spring water at two cents per gallon.

Delaware county's two new papers—the *Public Press* and the *Delaware County Paper*—have made their appearance. Both are Republican in politics.

J. Harvey Peelor, of Indiana borough, had a bullet removed from his neck the other day, which he received in the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.

St. Clair has a curiosity in the shape of a fowl having a chicken's head and a duck's body. It wabbles about like a duck but don't believe in going into ponds.

The farmers of Lancaster county have been discussing the feasibility of dispensing with fences because of the yearly expense required to keep them in proper repair.

An unknown man, apparently thirty years of ago, threw himself on the track in front of a passenger train at Harrisburg, early on the morning of the 7th inst., and was literally cut to pieces.

Emma Deck, aged eighteen, was probably fatally burned in Bethel township, Berks county, on the 7th inst. She was standing near a fire when a gust of wind blew her dress into the flames.

Two centenarians—one a man named Klinger, born in 1775, and the other, Anthony Brennan, born in 1776, are in the Schuylkill county almshouse. The latter is somewhat deranged. Both are healthy.

A woman named Auble was so scared by a sharp flash of lightning and loud thunder clap near Wilkesbarre, on Sunday, that she fell in a faint, and in a minute or two died. She was literally scared to death.

Among the presents at a recent Scranton wedding, was a gift to the bride from her mother of a silver teaspoon dated 1776, and bearing the names of the bride's great-grandmother, her grandmother and her mother.

Rev. John R. Paxson, pastor of Pine street Presbyterian church, Harrisburg, refused an increase of $600 on his salary, on the ground that a number of people in the congregation needed assistance, and hat these are trying times to many people in business.

On Tuesday morning a thirteen months old daughter of John Steemler, of Harrisburg, fell down a well forty-two feet deep, and strange to say was not killed. Henry Getz descended the pump stock and rescued the child from the water. It was cut about the head severely, but its recovery is expected.

An interesting meeting occurred last week in Wyoming county between two brothers who had not seen each other for sixty years. These old gentlemen, Archimas Riker, of Indiana, and Hiram Riker, of Wyoming county, aged respectively eighty-three and seventy-six years, arrived in Tunkhannock upon a visit to Mr. N. D. Riker, son of the latter.

The Connesautville *Courier* of the 7th inst. says: David Morgan, aged sixteen years, living with his grandparents in Uniontown township, was brought before Esquire Truesdale, of this place, on Saturday, charged with the terrible crime of having outraged the person of a little daughter of Mr. Hiram Audion, of Rundels, not yet six years of age. The deed was committed on the forenoon of the 31st of May, in the woods at some distance from the home of the parents of the child. The brute had carried the little girl by main force. The evidence fixing the crime upon young Morgan, though circumstantial, except the testimony of his victim, is so was positive as to his identity and told a straight forward story, was very strong, and left no doubt as to his guilt, and he was committed to jail to await his trial. He bears a bad reputation in the neighborhood, and the community will be glad to be well rid of his presence.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested in all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It cools but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, creates appetite and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomach, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic, this wine Bitters is the most agreeable and efficient salt of iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to be strong?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If so do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its merits and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by DR. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all kindinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

SIGNS!

For Plain or Fancy SIGNS, at the lowest rates, go to
JNO. T. GRAY'S Paint Shop,
84 Diamond street,
Fourth door above Smithfield street.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are invited to consult E. G. BEHMANN, Late Examiner, Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 29 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular

WESLEY COULTER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.

No 236 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh.
All orders by mail promptly attended to.

Insure with the Ætna of Hartford
59 FOURTH AVENUE.
ASSETS JAN. 1876 $6,497,275.94.
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CONTAINING CARDS OF
First Class Establishments, in all Branches of Business, in Pittsburgh

Apothecaries.
S. S. Holland.....cor. Liberty and Smithfield sts.
Ferd. A. Abel.....173 Wylie ave.

Architects.
Boyd & Gamble.....89 Wood st.
Drum & Steen...n. e. cor. Wood st. & Fifth ave.

Agricultural Implements.
Scoble, Reed & Smith.....127 Liberty st.

Artificial Limbs.
Artificial Limb Mfg. Co., 979 Penn, near 9th st.

Advertising Agents.
J. Weaver & Co.....116 Smithfield st.

Attorneys-at-Law.
J. H. Stevenson.....104 Fifth ave.

Bridge Works.
Iron City Bridge Works.....Office, 196 Penn st.

Boots and Shoes.
J. H. Borland & Co...53 & 55 Wood, & 95 5th av.

Broker in Stocks and Bonds.
Geo. B. Hill.....109 Fourth ave.

Bedstring.
Thorp & Co., No. 144 Water street, dealers in Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose and Oils, of every description.

Banks.
Allegheny National.....82 Fifth ave.
Central.....87 Fifth ave.
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.....61 Fourth ave.

Commission Merchants.
Elwood & McCracken, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds and Wool, 205 Liberty street.
Robt. F. Wendell.....247 Liberty st.

Carriage Manufacturers.
Louis Giesenkamp & Co., successors to C. West & Co., 75, 77, 79 Liberty st.....98 Penn ave.

Champagne, Wines and Liquors.
B. H. Lubbers.....396 Fifth ave.

Dentists.
Greenawalt & Nelson.....11 Wylie ave

Dyeing and Scouring.
M. May.....56 Sixth ave. above Smithfield st.

Furniture.
Close, Schoeneck & Co.....Penn ave. and Tenth st.
James Milliken & Co.....89 Smithfield st

Foundries.
Totten & Co.....Twenty-fourth and Railroad sts.
A. Garrison & Co.....33 Wood st

Fences, Wrought Iron.
Landerbach & Co.....33 and 34 Water st.

Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating.
Walter E. Hagne.....136 and 138 Wood st
Gold Leaf and Walnut Frames.
Miller Heidmeyer.....70 Fifth ave.

Hotels.
Central...Second to Third ave., on Smithfield st
Union Depot Hotel.....Union Depot
Saint James.....66 and 67 Liberty st.

House and Sign Painters.
John T. Gray.....84 Diamond st
Wesley Coulter.....236 Penn ave.
John D. McFarland.....78 Fourth ave

Iron Fences.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips...91 & 93 Water street

Insurance Offices.
Manufacturers and Merchants'.....67 Wood st
Western.....cor. Fifth ave. and Wood st
Monongahela.....cor. Wood st. and Fourth ave.
Citizens'.....96 Fourth ave
People's.....100 Fourth ave

Lubricating Oils.
Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils.....236 Penn ave.

Lamps.
J. F. Smith, Son & Co.....189 Liberty st.

Leather and Shoe Findings.
Daniel Kiner.....80 Smithfield st.

Merchant Tailors.
Walter Anderson.....1 Fifth ave
Henry Smith & Sons.....98 Wylie ave

Marble Works.
John Wilkins, Jr.....295 Penn ave.

Mantles, Furnaces and Grates.
L. H. Smith & Co.....49 Sixth st.

Mechanical Photographers.
J. T. Bassford.....104 Sixth st. (late St. Clair)

Notions and Trimmings.
Rosenbaum & Co...78 and 80 Market st. Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Gent's Furnishing Goods a specialty. Buys and sell close for cash only.

Newspapers.
The Commercial.....70 Fifth ave.

Printers, Stationers, &c.
S. Reed Johnston & Co....Wood st., cor. Liberty

Printers and Blank Book Makers.
Blakewell & Mathews.....cor. Grant st
W. F. Bennett...n. e. cor. Wood st., and 62 Grant st
A. Matthias, 72 and 74 Seventh st., (Late Irwin.)

Pork Packers.
Reese Owens & Co.....21 Seventh ave.
Wm. B. Hays & Son.....282 and 283 Liberty st.

Photographers.
Trevor McClurg.....2 and 4 Sixth st.

Patent Agents.
A. C. Johnston.....92 Diamond st

Planing Mill and Lumber.
S. Logan.....cor. Penn and 26th st.

Queensware Manufacturers.
E. Webster & Co. L. S. Layton, Agt., 325 Liberty st.

Real Estate Agents.
H. R. McClellan.....126 Liberty st.
C. Herringer.....110 Smithfield st.
Isaac M. Pennock.....110 Fourth ave.
John A. Carothers.....160 Fourth ave., 2d floor.

Railroads.
Pennsylvania Railroad.....Union Depot
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.....Union Depot
Allegheny Valley R. R.....Union Depot
Pitts. & Connellsville R. R.....Grant & Water sts

Steam Lithographic Printing.
Armor, Feuchter & Co.....56 and 58 Sixth st

Silk Hat Manufacturers.
J. McKain.....180 Wood st.

Stoves, &c.
H. Anshutz & Son.....214 Liberty st.

Sash, Doors and Blinds.
Amos Lewis.....cor. Seventh ave. and Grant st.

Steel Stamps and Stencils.
John Kay & Son.....73 Third ave.
W. A. Bunting, Agent.....154 Liberty st

Stuffed Birds and Animals.
J. D. Shaw, Taxidermist.....328 Penn ave

Steam Fitters.
Epping, Carpenter & Co.....cor. Penn and 22d st

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....22 Water st
Park, Bro. & Co.....Thirty-first and Railroad sts
Anderson & Woods.....cor. Rose st. and First ave
Pittsburgh Steel Co.....South 9th & Railroad sts

Toys and Fancy Goods.
Grove & Bair, Dealer in Notions, Toys, Fancy Goods, Baskets, Satchels, Children's Carriages, Hardware, Wood street.

Vermin Exterminator.
Chas. Abel & Co....manufacturer.....Pittsburgh

Wax Flower Shades.
W. C. Armor.....16 Sixth st.

Wholesale Clothiers.
Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.....232 Liberty st

Wholesale Grocers.
Watt, Lang & Co.....172 and 174 Wood st

Wood Turning and Stair Building.
W. H. Rowsie & Co...258 Penn ave., near Smithfield

DRY GOODS

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive!

LADIES' SPRING SUITS

In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed

OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,

In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.

Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets,
Black Silk Sacques and Jackets,
Linen Suits and Costumes.

Black Dress Silks,

From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.

A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.

All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.

Black Tamise Cloth, Black Grenadines and Bernanis.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantcens.

A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

AGENTS FOR THE

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

James Caldwell & Co.,

115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

NIEMANN & AHLERS,
Merchant Tailors,
And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Have removed to No. 101 SMITHFIELD STREET, third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

Keystone Ice Company.

NEGLEY BROS. & CUNNINGHAM.

GOOD ICE AND PLENTY OF IT.

Our customers are guaranteed a full supply during the entire season. Ice delivered by

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 10, 1876.

The money market during the week just closed has been principally noticeable for the prevailing condition of quiet and ease. No thing of particular interest has occurred in any department, and abundance of loanable funds, coupled with a scarcity of prime names among the offerings of paper, is, as heretofore, the distinctive feature of financial affair. Rates are easy, but so little is done outside of the usual routine, that quotations for interest rates are nominally unchanged, and we quote prime commercial paper at 7@9 per cent.; loans on collaterals 6@7 per cent.

—No especial new was in local stocks and securities has transpired within the last day or two. Some heavy auction sales of miscellaneous securities and real estate have taken place this week. To a certain extent they served the same purpose that the recent large dry goods sales in New York did. They showed that for all really sound investment shares there was a ready demand at fair prices, and they also indicated that there is a bottom to the real estate market; although the bottom values so developed are such as few solvent property-holders will care to accept. Another point pretty well developed is that securities of an uncertain or tainted character are not wanted, and that investors prefer to keep their funds in idleness rather than risk them on anything but the most secure investments. These facts argue well for legitimate enterprises of extension, as property, materials and labor are cheap and capital is abundantly willing to take hold of anything that affords the indulgence of security.

Notwithstanding the complaints of dullness the bank clearings are larger than for some weeks past. This is, however, mainly attributable to special causes rather than to any general increase of activity in commercial circles. The report of the Clearing House operations for the week ending today is as follows:

	Exchanges.	*Balances.*
June 5.....	$ 9,980,837 05	$487,170 10
June 6.....	12,276,614 86	614,859 80
June 7.....	847,653 38	134,294 20
June 8.....	654,175 56	102,290 12
June 9.....	652,241 47	145,070 84
June 10.....	589,566 01	141,952 01
Total.....	$ 4,149,285 28	$ 885,587 15
Week ending June 3.....	3,844,636 32	774,021 22
Week ending May 27.....	4,380,435 17	858,121 29
Week ending May 20.....	4,160,436 29	715,631 81
Week ending May 13.....	4,261,614 84	684,380 47
Week ending May 6.....	4,220,830 19	712,871 84
Week ending April 29.....	4,338,427 36	802,108 62

—The Wall street markets were unchanged to-day, with the exception of a slight improvement in railway stocks toward the close. Gold was steady and unchanged. Silver rules at 51⅝@51¾ in London, making the quotation for subsidiary silver 81¾ per cent. of gold, and that of the proposed new silver dollar 87½ per cent., while legal tender notes are worth 88¾ per cent. of gold. Still silver coin is so scarce that it rules at a premium on greenbacks, and the present probably affords an opportunity for the Government to get more for its stock of useless silver than it otherwise would. Concerning the money market the *New York Post* says the amount of first-class paper is now very small, or, as the brokers say, there is "not enough to go around," and the result is that an unusually large amount of money is driven into first-class securities, of which United States bonds are the standard. This accounts in large measure for the recent advance in United States bonds, and it is noticeable that after all large failures, like that of the Atlantic Mills, the demand for something absolutely safe, like United States bonds, is quickened. For the next sixty or ninety days it will be difficult to safely employ money at rates higher than even those which United States bonds yield, and without doubt much money will go into them for short employment, in addition to that which is invested for a long time, like the half-yearly income on securities which pay interest July 1. The statement of the New York associated banks shows an increase of $1,293,500 in legal tenders and a further accumulation of national bank currency, but the specie has decreased $1,759,700, which more than offsets the gain of legal tenders. The loans have decreased $1,930,800, deposits $568,100, and circulation $133,700. The surplus reserve shows a loss of $374,675, growing out of the decrease in specie in excess of the gain in legal tenders. The surplus reserve of the banks now stands at $16,081,475 and the total reserve at $68,789,100. The following is a comparison of the bank averages for the past two weeks:

	June 3.	June 10.	Differences.
Loans.....	$250,679,500	$249,379,700	Dec. $1,308,300
Specie.....	17,485,800	15,729,100	Dec. 1,759,700
Legal tend'rs	51,705,500	53,000,000	Inc. 1,294,500
Deposits....	211,196,000	210,630,500	Dec. 565,100
Circulation	15,943,600	15,810,000	Dec. 133,700

—The following table, comparing the totals of the leading items in the reports of the national banks of the various Western cities on May 12, 1876, is compiled from official abstracts. The figures given for Pittsburgh do not include those of Allegheny or county, and therefore do not constitute a full exhibit of the importance of the national banking interests of this community. The figures are as follows:

	Loans.	Capital.	Circula'n	Deposits.
Pittsburgh	$18,322,000	$10,350,000	$ 8,930,949	$14,240,000
Chicago.....	21,982,000	6,000,000	5,396,000	14,661,000
Cincinnati	9,875,000	4,000,000	3,391,920	9,170,000
St. Louis..	9,827,000	3,000,000	2,700,000	8,000,000
Cleveland..	7,425,000	3,550,000	2,000,915	5,400,000
Louisville..	4,841,000	2,000,000	2,238,229	3,620,000
Detroit.....	3,320,000	1,200,000	1,206,750	3,140,000
St. Paul.....	3,025,000	1,700,000	995,617	2,310,000
Milwaukee..	2,134,000	650,000	153,000	1,347,000

—We learn by telegraph that the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway was to-day sold at Toledo by auction, in pursuance of the decree of the Supreme Court of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The road was bought by the following committee of the gold bondholders: Messrs. John W. Ellis, John T. Martin, George I. Seney, Alexander M. White and H. A. V. Post. The total issue of gold bonds is $5,000,000, and this committee represent $4,943,000. This sale extinguishes both common and preferred stock amounting to $15,000,000, and relieves the road of several unprofitable leases and interest on about $6,000,000 bonds. No bonds which precede the gold bonds under which foreclosure was made are disturbed. This is the most important sale of railroad property made for many years.

—An Atlanta dispatch dated to-day says that over five hundred thousand dollars in Georgia State seven per cent. bonds were sold to-day at a premium. New York lakes over two hundred thousand dollars, and the Citizens' Bank of Georgia the balance.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 10, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
5-20's, 1865.....	115¾				
5-20's, 1865, new.....	115¾				
5-20's, 1867, coup'd..	117¾				
5-20's, 1867, regist'd..	117¾				
5-20's, 1868, coup'd..	120¾				
10-40's, coupons.....	117¾				
10-40's, regist'd.....	117¾				
Currency 6's.....	122				
New 5 percents.....	107¾				
Western Union Tel....	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Quicksilver.....					
Pacific Mail.....	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	25
Ohio & Miss.....	18	18	18	18	18
Adams Express.....	108		108		
Wells-Fargo Express..	93		93		
American Express.....	62¾		62¾		63
United States Ex.....	74		74		
New York Central.....	109¾		110		110
Erie.....					
Michigan Central.....	88	87¾			
Michigan Southern.....	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Illinois Central.....	97		97		97
Cleveland & Pitts.....	92¾				
Chicago & Northwest..	40¾				
Do. preferred.....	61¾	61¾	61¾		
Rock Island.....	107¾		107¾		107¾
St. Paul common.....	39½	40	39½		
Do. preferred.....		66¾	66¾		
Wabash common.....		10			
Fort Wayne.....	102¾				
Ohio & Mississippi....	15¾	16	15¾		15¾
Union Pacific.....	38				
Earlton.....	138				138
Hannibal & St. Jos....					
Atlantic & Pacific....					
Iron Mountain.....	20		20		20
C., C. & I. Central....					

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central....			52¾
Reading.....			44
Do. rights of N. J.....	120		
Pgh., Ft. Wa. & Chi....			104½
Lehigh Valley.....			37¼
Central Transportation			48¾
P. C. & St. L. p. p....	82		

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Money 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. Customs receipts $220,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $540,000. Clearings $15,000,000. Nominally; sixty days 4@5; three days 4@5. Cochran, McLean & Co., dry goods merchants, publish a statement to their creditors showing their assets to be $2,054,000; liabilities $1,000,000, an apparent surplus of $447,000. The largest item in the assets is on open accounts for $821,000. The firm offer 85 cents on the dollar, as follows: 25 on July 1st, 5 in August, 1 each in September, October and November, 25 in December and 10 each in January and March next. For these amounts the firm is to give its own unindorsed notes, not bearing interest, one further note for interest on the deferred payments and for the remaining 15 per cent. of their indebtedness to be held by Conger Hoe of Creditors who shall decide on April next whether payments of it shall be exacted of the firm.

GOLD.

Gold closed at 112¾. The extreme sales today were at 112¾@112¾.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds dull and steady. Railroad bonds generally firm. State bonds quiet and nominal.

The stock market opened irregular and continued in that condition till noon. Pacific Mail leading the advance and New York Central the decline. There was not much improvement in the latter until the early part of the last hour, when there was an advance of from ¼ to ⅜ per cent. the latter at Michigan Central. Later there was a fractional decline and the market closed dull and steady. The most active stocks were Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Ohio and Mississippi, Michigan Central, New York Central and Western Union Telegraph. The last named closed at the lowest price of the day, and there was a pressure to sell by some of those recently "building" the stock. Of the sales to-day, 21,300 were Pacific Mail, 7,000 Western Union, 4,000 St. Paul, 18,000 Lake Shore, 2,200 New York Central, 7,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 3,200 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph..	68¾	Rock Island.....	107¾
Quicksilver.....	14	St. Paul.....	39½
Do. preferred....	66	Do. preferred....	66¾
Pacific Mail.....	25	Toledo & Wabash.	10
Mariposa.....	6¾	Do. preferred....	3
Do. preferred....	13¾	Ft. Wayne.....	103¾
Adams Express....	107	Terre Haute.....	6
Wells-Fargo Ex....	91¾	Do. preferred....	15
American Ex.....	63	Chicago & Alton..	101
U. S. Express.....	73¾	Do. preferred....	108
New York Central.	109¾	Ohio & Mississippi	18
Erie.....	13¾	Del. & Lackawa...	108
Do. preferred....	12	Atlantic & P. Tel..	15
Harlem.....	133	Illinois Central..	97
Do. preferred....	133	Atlantic & P. pref.	25
Michigan Central..	88¾	Indiana Central...	14
Michigan Southern	54¾	Indiana Central Q.	10¾
Lake Shore.....	54¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	13
Illinois Central..	97¾	Western Pacific stock	59
Cleveland & Pitts.	92¾	Central Pac. bonds	85
Northwestern.....	40¾	Union Pac. bonds.	105
Do. preferred....	61¾	Pitts. & Ft. Wayne	102
C. C. C. & I.....	47¾	Do. sink. fund...	89¾
N. J. Central.....	89¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881.	122¾	New 5's.....	117¾
5-20's, 1865.....	115¾	10-40's, registered.	117¾
5-20's, 1865, new....	115¾	10-40's, coupons..	117¾
5-20's, 1867.....	122¾	Currency 6's.....	122¾
5-20's, 1868.....	123¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old.....	43¾	Virginia, old.....	28
Tennessee, new....	42¾	Missouri 6's.....	107
Virginia, new.....	30		

LONDON, June 10, 5 P. M.—On the Stock Exchange business has been interfered with by the Whitsuntide holidays, but there has been considerable fluctuation, especially in foreign securities. Russians have been heavily sold at a reduction of three to five per cent., on account was last Friday's quotations. The other changes are insignificant. In the loan business done in home railway shares or in the miscellaneous list, Canadian railways have been dull and lower. American investments have been in request at an advance ranging from ¼ to ½ per cent. To-day, firmness appearing buoyancy, has prevailed. The best point reached, however, was not maintained at the close. Consols were firm. Russians advanced nearly 3, and Hungarians, Egyptians, and Turkish 1@3 per cent. American investments were firm. English railways were better and the miscellaneous list unchanged, with little doing. Discounts were quiet, but firm. Silver is quoted to-day at 51¾d.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from Bank of England on balance to-day is £39,000. Consols 92 15-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 104½; 1867, 107¼; 1868, 107¾; 10-40's, 107¼. Railroad securities—New York Central 99; Erie 12¾; do preferred 34.

PARIS, June 10.—Rentes 103 francs 32½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, June 10.—United States bonds—New 5's, 105¾.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10.—Gold 112¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 55.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 10, 1876.

The course of trade to-day did not get out of the rut in which it has moved for the past two weeks. The week just closed was perhaps slightly more active in business than that immediately preceding, but the principal features continue to be that sluggishness and drowsiness which is expected during the summer season. Nothing of especial importance occurred to-day. Values in grain and produce continue rather easy, but not quotably unchanged, and the range of values reported yesterday continued quotable, with the one exception of provisions, which were a little firmer with a fractional advance in lard. Otherwise there was very little news to report in wholesale commercial circles, everything remaining in its former condition.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

	Rects. this Rail R. R. Bbls.	Exp. this Rail R. R. Bbls.	Exp. by Riv. Bbls.
Flour, bbls.....	1,160	Cheese, bxs.....	203
Corn, bus.....	5,000	Butter, pkgs.....	48
Wheat, bus.....	14,800	Bacon, lbs.....	14
Oats, bus.....	5,588	Hay, bales.....	136
Potatoes, bus.....	1,628		

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending today, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending	May 20.	May 27.	June 3.	June 10
Flour, bbls.....	10,052	10,565	8,939	9,355
Apples, bbls.....	10	200	491	.....
Cheese, bxs.....	885	2,700	1,307	981
Corn, bus.....	4,951	14,533	13,841	9,939
Wheat, bus.....	15,734	14,000	14,527	11,588
Barley, bus.....	1,868	1,050	.....	241
Rye, bus.....	200	353	500	224
Oats, bus.....	21,150	31,122	37,620	40,468
Butter, pkgs.....	288	319	335	317
Bacon, pkgs.....	12,230	11,062	8,197	5,805
Bacon, lbs.....	421	715	851	627
Potatoes, bus.....	3,883	8,723	8,332	9,184
Hay, bales.....	1,215	1,062	3,008	1,419

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free on elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Trade continued dull and slow today, with a continued weakness in prices. Buyers have shown a disposition to hold off for the past few days, until prices have touched bottom, and may be expected to take hold again in a few days, when the feeling may be stronger. Receipts are moderately liberal. Wheat was wholly nominally, and in order to make sales in any volume, concessions from quotations have to be made. We quote No. 1 white Western spring at $1 30@1 34; No. 2 do at $1 14@1 16; prime Indiana red winter at 1 30@1 33; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter at $1 25@1 28; No. 2 do at $1 14@1 16; prime white spring at $1 30@1 34. Corn was very dull and drooping at former prices. We quote sacked at 54@55c for prime yellow; 53@54c for high-mixed, 52@53c for low-mixed. We quote car at 55@56c for prime yellow; 52@54c for mixed. In store prices are nominal. There is prime sound corn; a large portion of the offerings is Ohio and state. Line corn in poor condition, which rules 2@3c lower. Oats have come in very freely for the past week receipts having been 37,000 to 41,000 bushels. This has depressed the market materially and the market is dull and sales hard to make even at our very low quotations. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 34@35c white do 36@37c Western white 38@39c. Barley is on offer at 70@75c for No. 2 Canada spring; 75@80c for No. 1 do; 85@90c for No. 2 do; 90c@$1 00 for No. 1 do; 95c@$1 00 for No. 2 do; $1 00@1 05 for No. 1 do; $1 05@1 10 for No. 2 do; $1 10@1 15 for No. 1 do; $1 15@1 20 for No. 2 do; $1 20@1 25 for No. 1 do; $1 25@1 30 for No. 2 do; $1 30@1 35 for No. 1 do; $1 35@1 40 for No. 2 do; $1 40@1 45 for No. 1 do; $1 45@1 50 for No. 2 do; $1 50@1 55 for No. 1 do; $1 55@1 60 for No. 2 do; $1 60@1 65 for No. 1 do; $1 65@1 70 for No. 2 do; $1 70@1 75 for No. 1 do; $1 75@1 80 for No. 2 do; $1 80@1 85 for No. 1 do; $1 85@1 90 for No. 2 do; $1 90@1 95 for No. 1 do; $1 95@2 00 for No. 2 do; $2 00@2 05 for No. 1 do; $2 05@2 10 for No. 2 do; $2 10@2 15 for No. 1 do; $2 15@2 20 for No. 2 do; $2 20@2 25 for No. 1 do; $2 25@2 30 for No. 2 do; $2 30@2 35 for No. 1 do; $2 35@2 40 for No. 2 do; $2 40@2 45 for No. 1 do; $2 45@2 50 for No. 2 do; $2 50@2 55 for No. 1 do; $2 55@2 60 for No. 2 do; $2 60@2 65 for No. 1 do; $2 65@2 70 for No. 2 do; $2 70@2 75 for No. 1 do; $2 75@2 80 for No. 2 do; $2 80@2 85 for No. 1 do; $2 85@2 90 for No. 2 do; $2 90@2 95 for No. 1 do; $2 95@3 00 for No. 2 do; $3 00@3 05 for No. 1 do; $3 05@3 10 for No. 2 do; $3 10@3 15 for No. 1 do; $3 15@3 20 for No. 2 do; $3 20@3 25 for No. 1 do; $3 25@3 30 for No. 2 do; $3 30@3 35 for No. 1 do; $3 35@3 40 for No. 2 do; $3 40@3 45 for No. 1 do; $3 45@3 50 for No. 2 do; $3 50@3 55 for No. 1 do; $3 55@3 60 for No. 2 do; $3 60@3 65 for No. 1 do; $3 65@3 70 for No. 2 do; $3 70@3 75 for No. 1 do; $3 75@3 80 for No. 2 do; $3 80@3 85 for No. 1 do; $3 85@3 90 for No. 2 do; $3 90@3 95 for No. 1 do; $3 95@4 00 for No. 2 do; $4 00@4 05 for No. 1 do; $4 05@4 10 for No. 2 do; $4 10@4 15 for No. 1 do; $4 15@4 20 for No. 2 do; $4 20@4 25 for No. 1 do; $4 25@4 30 for No. 2 do; $4 30@4 35 for No. 1 do; $4 35@4 40 for No. 2 do; $4 40@4 45 for No. 1 do; $4 45@4 50 for No. 2 do; $4 50@4 55 for No. 1 do; $4 55@4 60 for No. 2 do; $4 60@4 65 for No. 1 do; $4 65@4 70 for No. 2 do; $4 70@4 75 for No. 1 do; $4 75@4 80 for No. 2 do; $4 80@4 85 for No. 1 do; $4 85@4 90 for No. 2 do; $4 90@4 95 for No. 1 do; $4 95@5 00 for No. 2 do; $5 00@5 05 for No. 1 do; $5 05@5 10 for No. 2 do; $5 10@5 15 for No. 1 do; $5 15@5 20 for No. 2 do; $5 20@5 25 for No. 1 do; $5 25@5 30 for No. 2 do; $5 30@5 35 for No. 1 do; $5 35@5 40 for No. 2 do; $5 40@5 45 for No. 1 do; $5 45@5 50 for No. 2 do; $5 50@5 55 for No. 1 do; $5 55@5 60 for No. 2 do; $5 60@5 65 for No. 1 do; $5 65@5 70 for No. 2 do; $5 70@5 75 for No. 1 do; $5 75@5 80 for No. 2 do; $5 80@5 85 for No. 1 do; $5 85@5 90 for No. 2 do; $5 90@5 95 for No. 1 do; $5 95@6 00 for No. 2 do; $6 00@6 05 for No. 1 do; $6 05@6 10 for No. 2 do; $6 10@6 15 for No. 1 do; $6 15@6 20 for No. 2 do; $6 20@6 25 for No. 1 do; $6 25@6 30 for No. 2 do; $6 30@6 35 for No. 1 do; $6 35@6 40 for No. 2 do; $6 40@6 45 for No. 1 do; $6 45@6 50 for No. 2 do; $6 50@6 55 for No. 1 do; $6 55@6 60 for No. 2 do; $6 60@6 65 for No. 1 do; $6 65@6 70 for No. 2 do; $6 70@6 75 for No. 1 do; $6 75@6 80 for No. 2 do; $6 80@6 85 for No. 1 do; $6 85@6 90 for No. 2 do; $6 90@6 95 for No. 1 do; $6 95@7 00 for No. 2 do; $7 00@7 05 for No. 1 do; $7 05@7 10 for No. 2 do; $7 10@7 15 for No. 1 do; $7 15@7 20 for No. 2 do; $7 20@7 25 for No. 1 do; $7 25@7 30 for No. 2 do; $7 30@7 35 for No. 1 do; $7 35@7 40 for No. 2 do; $7 40@7 45 for No. 1 do; $7 45@7 50 for No. 2 do; $7 50@7 55 for No. 1 do; $7 55@7 60 for No. 2 do; $7 60@7 65 for No. 1 do; $7 65@7 70 for No. 2 do; $7 70@7 75 for No. 1 do; $7 75@7 80 for No. 2 do; $7 80@7 85 for No. 1 do; $7 85@7 90 for No. 2 do; $7 90@7 95 for No. 1 do; $7 95@8 00 for No. 2 do; $8 00@8 05 for No. 1 do; $8 05@8 10 for No. 2 do; $8 10@8 15 for No. 1 do; $8 15@8 20 for No. 2 do; $8 20@8 25 for No. 1 do; $8 25@8 30 for No. 2 do; $8 30@8 35 for No. 1 do; $8 35@8 40 for No. 2 do; $8 40@8 45 for No. 1 do; $8 45@8 50 for No. 2 do; $8 50@8 55 for No. 1 do; $8 55@8 60 for No. 2 do; $8 60@8 65 for No. 1 do; $8 65@8 70 for No. 2 do; $8 70@8 75 for No. 1 do; $8 75@8 80 for No. 2 do; $8 80@8 85 for No. 1 do; $8 85@8 90 for No. 2 do; $8 90@8 95 for No. 1 do; $8 95@9 00 for No. 2 do; $9 00@9 05 for No. 1 do; $9 05@9 10 for No. 2 do; $9 10@9 15 for No. 1 do; $9 15@9 20 for No. 2 do; $9 20@9 25 for No. 1 do; $9 25@9 30 for No. 2 do; $9 30@9 35 for No. 1 do; $9 35@9 40 for No. 2 do; $9 40@9 45 for No. 1 do; $9 45@9 50 for No. 2 do; $9 50@9 55 for No. 1 do; $9 55@9 60 for No. 2 do; $9 60@9 65 for No. 1 do; $9 65@9 70 for No. 2 do; $9 70@9 75 for No. 1 do; $9 75@9 80 for No. 2 do; $9 80@9 85 for No. 1 do; $9 85@9 90 for No. 2 do; $9 90@9 95 for No. 1 do; $9 95@10 00 for No. 2 do; $10 00@10 05 for No. 1 do; $10 05@10 10 for No. 2 do; $10 10@10 15 for No. 1 do; $10 15@10 20 for No. 2 do; $10 20@10 25 for No. 1 do; $10 25@10 30 for No. 2 do; $10 30@10 35 for No. 1 do; $10 35@10 40 for No. 2 do; $10 40@10 45 for No. 1 do; $10 45@10 50 for No. 2 do; $10 50@10 55 for No. 1 do; $10 55@10 60 for No. 2 do; $10 60@10 65 for No. 1 do; $10 65@10 70 for No. 2 do; $10 70@10 75 for No. 1 do; $10 75@10 80 for No. 2 do; $10 80@10 85 for No. 1 do; $10 85@10 90 for No. 2 do; $10 90@10 95 for No. 1 do; $10 95@11 00 for No. 2 do; $11 00@11 05 for No. 1 do; $11 05@11 10 for No. 2 do; $11 10@11 15 for No. 1 do; $11 15@11 20 for No. 2 do; $11 20@11 25 for No. 1 do; $11 25@11 30 for No. 2 do; $11 30@11 35 for No. 1 do; $11 35@11 40 for No. 2 do; $11 40@11 45 for No. 1 do; $11 45@11 50 for No. 2 do; $11 50@11 55 for No. 1 do; $11 55@11 60 for No. 2 do; $11 60@11 65 for No. 1 do; $11 65@11 70 for No. 2 do; $11 70@11 75 for No. 1 do; $11 75@11 80 for No. 2 do; $11 80@11 85 for No. 1 do; $11 85@11 90 for No. 2 do; $11 90@11 95 for No. 1 do; $11 95@12 00 for No. 2 do; $12 00@12 05 for No. 1 do; $12 05@12 10 for No. 2 do; $12 10@12 15 for No. 1 do; $12 15@12 20 for No. 2 do; $12 20@12 25 for No. 1 do; $12 25@12 30 for No. 2 do; $12 30@12 35 for No. 1 do; $12 35@12 40 for No. 2 do; $12 40@12 45 for No. 1 do; $12 45@12 50 for No. 2 do; $12 50@12 55 for No. 1 do; $12 55@12 60 for No. 2 do; $12 60@12 65 for No. 1 do; $12 65@12 70 for No. 2 do; $12 70@12 75 for No. 1 do; $12 75@12 80 for No. 2 do; $12 80@12 85 for No. 1 do; $12 85@12 90 for No. 2 do; $12 90@12 95 for No. 1 do; $12 95@13 00 for No. 2 do; $13 00@13 05 for No. 1 do; $13 05@13 10 for No. 2 do; $13 10@13 15 for No. 1 do; $13 15@13 20 for No. 2 do; $13 20@13 25 for No. 1 do; $13 25@13 30 for No. 2 do; $13 30@13 35 for No. 1 do; $13 35@13 40 for No. 2 do; $13 40@13 45 for No. 1 do; $13 45@13 50 for No. 2 do; $13 50@13 55 for No. 1 do; $13 55@13 60 for No. 2 do; $13 60@13 65 for No. 1 do; $13 65@13 70 for No. 2 do; $13 70@13 75 for No. 1 do; $13 75@13 80 for No. 2 do; $13 80@13 85 for No. 1 do; $13 85@13 90 for No. 2 do; $13 90@13 95 for No. 1 do; $13 95@14 00 for No. 2 do; $14 00@14 05 for No. 1 do; $14 05@14 10 for No. 2 do; $14 10@14 15 for No. 1 do; $14 15@14 20 for No. 2 do; $14 20@14 25 for No. 1 do; $14 25@14 30 for No. 2 do; $14 30@14 35 for No. 1 do; $14 35@14 40 for No. 2 do; $14 40@14 45 for No. 1 do; $14 45@14 50 for No. 2 do; $14 50@14 55 for No. 1 do; $14 55@14 60 for No. 2 do; $14 60@14 65 for No. 1 do; $14 65@14 70 for No. 2 do; $14 70@14 75 for No. 1 do; $14 75@14 80 for No. 2 do; $14 80@14 85 for No. 1 do; $14 85@14 90 for No. 2 do; $14 90@14 95 for No. 1 do; $14 95@15 00 for No. 2 do; $15 00@15 05 for No. 1 do; $15 05@15 10 for No. 2 do; $15 10@15 15 for No. 1 do; $15 15@15 20 for No. 2 do; $15 20@15 25 for No. 1 do; $15 25@15 30 for No. 2 do; $15 30@15 35 for No. 1 do; $15 35@15 40 for No. 2 do; $15 40@15 45 for No. 1 do; $15 45@15 50 for No. 2 do; $15 50@15 55 for No. 1 do; $15 55@15 60 for No. 2 do; $15 60@15 65 for No. 1 do; $15 65@15 70 for No. 2 do; $15 70@15 75 for No. 1 do; $15 75@15 80 for No. 2 do; $15 80@15 85 for No. 1 do; $15 85@15 90 for No. 2 do; $15 90@15 95 for No. 1 do; $15 95@16 00 for No. 2 do; $16 00@16 05 for No. 1 do; $16 05@16 10 for No. 2 do; $16 10@16 15 for No. 1 do; $16 15@16 20 for No. 2 do; $16 20@16 25 for No. 1 do; $16 25@16 30 for No. 2 do; $16 30@16 35 for No. 1 do; $16 35@16 40 for No. 2 do; $16 40@16 45 for No. 1 do; $16 45@16 50 for No. 2 do; $16 50@16 55 for No. 1 do; $16 55@16 60 for No. 2 do; $16 60@16 65 for No. 1 do; $16 65@16 70 for No. 2 do; $16 70@16 75 for No. 1 do; $16 75@16 80 for No. 2 do; $16 80@16 85 for No. 1 do; $16 85@16 90 for No. 2 do; $16 90@16 95 for No. 1 do; $16 95@17 00 for No. 2 do; $17 00@17 05 for No. 1 do; $17 05@17 10 for No. 2 do; $17 10@17 15 for No. 1 do; $17 15@17 20 for No. 2 do; $17 20@17 25 for No. 1 do; $17 25@17 30 for No. 2 do; $17 30@17 35 for No. 1 do; $17 35@17 40 for No. 2 do; $17 40@17 45 for No. 1 do; $17 45@17 50 for No. 2 do; $17 50@17 55 for No. 1 do; $17 55@17 60 for No. 2 do; $17 60@17 65 for No. 1 do; $17 65@17 70 for No. 2 do; $17 70@17 75 for No. 1 do; $17 75@17 80 for No. 2 do; $17 80@17 85 for No. 1 do; $17 85@17 90 for No. 2 do; $17 90@17 95 for No. 1 do; $17 95@18 00 for No. 2 do; $18 00@18 05 for No. 1 do; $18 05@18 10 for No. 2 do; $18 10@18 15 for No. 1 do; $18 15@18 20 for No. 2 do; $18 20@18 25 for No. 1 do; $18 25@18 30 for No. 2 do; $18 30@18 35 for No. 1 do; $18 35@18 40 for No. 2 do; $18 40@18 45 for No. 1 do; $18 45@18 50 for No. 2 do; $18 50@18 55 for No. 1 do; $18 55@18 60 for No. 2 do; $18 60@18 65 for No. 1 do; $18 65@18 70 for No. 2 do; $18 70@18 75 for No. 1 do; $18 75@18 80 for No. 2 do; $18 80@18 85 for No. 1 do; $18 85@18 90 for No. 2 do; $18 90@18 95 for No. 1 do; $18 95@19 00 for No. 2 do; $19 00@19 05 for No. 1 do; $19 05@19 10 for No. 2 do; $19 10@19 15 for No. 1 do; $19 15@19 20 for No. 2 do; $19 20@19 25 for No. 1 do; $19 25@19 30 for No. 2 do; $19 30@19 35 for No. 1 do; $19 35@19 40 for No. 2 do; $19 40@19 45 for No. 1 do; $19 45@19 50 for No. 2 do; $19 50@19 55 for No. 1 do; $19 55@19 60 for No. 2 do; $19 60@19 65 for No. 1 do; $19 65@19 70 for No. 2 do; $19 70@19 75 for No. 1 do; $19 75@19 80 for No. 2 do; $19 80@19 85 for No. 1 do; $19 85@19 90 for No. 2 do; $19 90@19 95 for No. 1 do; $19 95@20 00 for No. 2 do; $20 00@20 05 for No. 1 do; $20 05@20 10 for No. 2 do; $20 10@20 15 for No. 1 do; $20 15@20 20 for No. 2 do; $20 20@20 25 for No. 1 do; $20 25@20 30 for No. 2 do; $20 30@20 35 for No. 1 do; $20 35@20 40 for No. 2 do; $20 40@20 45 for No. 1 do; $20 45@20 50 for No. 2 do; $20 50@20 55 for No. 1 do; $20 55@20 60 for No. 2 do; $20 60@20 65 for No. 1 do; $20 65@20 70 for No. 2 do; $20 70@20 75 for No. 1 do; $20 75@20 80 for No. 2 do; $20 80@20 85 for No. 1 do; $20 85@20 90 for No. 2 do; $20 90@20 95 for No. 1 do; $20 95@21 00 for No. 2 do; $21 00@21 05 for No. 1 do; $21 05@21 10 for No. 2 do; $21 10@21 15 for No. 1 do; $21 15@21 20 for No. 2 do; $21 20@21 25 for No. 1 do; $21 25@21 30 for No. 2 do; $21 30@21 35 for No. 1 do; $21 35@21 40 for No. 2 do; $21 40@21 45 for No. 1 do; $21 45@21 50 for No. 2 do; $21 50@21 55 for No. 1 do; $21 55@21 60 for No. 2 do; $21 60@21 65 for No. 1 do; $21 65@21 70 for No. 2 do; $21 70@21 75 for No. 1 do; $21 75@21 80 for No. 2 do; $21 80@21 85 for No. 1 do; $21 85@21 90 for No. 2 do; $21 90@21 95 for No. 1 do; $21 95@22 00 for No. 2 do; $22 00@22 05 for No. 1 do; $22 05@22 10 for No. 2 do; $22 10@22 15 for No. 1 do; $22 15@22 20 for No. 2 do; $22 20@22 25 for No. 1 do; $22 25@22 30 for No. 2 do; $22 30@22 35 for No. 1 do; $22 35@22 40 for No. 2 do; $22 40@22 45 for No. 1 do; $22 45@22 50 for No. 2 do; $22 50@22 55 for No. 1 do; $22 55@22 60 for No. 2 do; $22 60@22 65 for No. 1 do; $22 65@22 70 for No. 2 do; $22 70@22 75 for No. 1 do; $22 75@22 80 for No. 2 do; $22 80@22 85 for No. 1 do; $22 85@22 90 for No. 2 do; $22 90@22 95 for No. 1 do; $22 95@23 00 for No. 2 do; $23 00@23 05 for No. 1 do; $23 05@23 10 for No. 2 do; $23 10@23 15 for No. 1 do; $23 15@23 20 for No. 2 do; $23 20@23 25 for No. 1 do; $23 25@23 30 for No. 2 do; $23 30@23 35 for No. 1 do; $23 35@23 40 for No. 2 do; $23 40@23 45 for No. 1 do; $23 45@23 50 for No. 2 do; $23 50@23 55 for No. 1 do; $23 55@23 60 for No. 2 do; $23 60@23 65 for No. 1 do; $23 65@23 70 for No. 2 do; $23 70@23 75 for No. 1 do; $23 75@23 80 for No. 2 do; $23 80@23 85 for No. 1 do; $23 85@23 90 for No. 2 do; $23 90

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, Room 26, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 11, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Ther	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	29.917	76	79	S.	Light.	Clear.
2 P. M.	29.887	90	38	S. E.	Gentle	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.002	81	66	E.	Light.	Fair.

Mean barometer....29.937 Highest thermom....95
Mean thermom ....82.5 Lowest thermom....66

Boy Drowned.

Saturday morning about ten o'clock John Seemuler, aged eleven years, was playing on a boat at the foot of Market street, when he fell into the river and was drowned. His body was recovered in less than five minutes after the occurence. Coroner McCallin held an inquest on the body, resulting in a verdict of accidental drowning. Deceased was a son Fred. Seemuler, who has an eating saloon in the Diamond.

Almost a Fire.

A hired girl at the house of Mr. L. Walter, No. 160 River avenue, Allegheny, went to bed Saturday night at a late hour, carelessly leaving a candle burning on a chair at her bedside. At an early hour yesterday morning she was wakened by a burning sensation in one of her hands, and found that the bed was on fire. She sprang to the floor and extinguished the fire with a pitcher of water. Her presence of mind prevented a serious conflagration.

Peddler Killed by Cars.

On Thursday night a peddler was struck by the Fast Line at Loyalhanna, near Latrobe, and was instantly killed. The remains were taken to Latrobe for identification, and the Coroner of Westmoreland county was notified to hold an inquest. On the person of the deceased was found a bank book of a savings bank of Cleveland, Ohio. The name given was Jacob A. Rosenfelt. A certificate for a tract of land in Kansas, and $32 in bank bills, were sewed up in his vest pocket. Coroner L. Weisheimer, of Westmoreland county, has charge of Rosenfelt's effects.

Attempt to Poison.

Agnes Hill, aged about fourteen, was arrested Saturday on the charge of attempting to poison her parents by putting muriatic acid in their coffee. The girl ran away from home several weeks ago and found shelter in the Home for the Destitute, where she was found recently and taken home by her mother. The poison was administered Saturday morning at breakfast. The parents, however, discovered that there was something wrong with the coffee before they had swallowed enough of it to do them serious injury. They were quite sick for a short time, however. Agnes is at the Central Station awaiting a hearing.

Republican Executive Committee.

The Republican county Executive Committee is appointed by the Chairman of the Congressional conventions. Inasmuch as this year there were but two county conventions and consequently with the two Congressional, there are four chairmen to appoint the committee. These gentlemen are Sol. Schoyer, Jr., Esq., of the Twenty-second Congressional Convention, N. G. Ayers, of the Twenty-third Congressional Convention, Wm. C. Moreland, Esq., of County Convention No. 1, Prohibitory and Evan Jones, of County Convention No. 2, Treasury. The committee met in the early afternoon at Republican headquarters and appointed Charles S. Fetterman, Esq., as chairman, and Frank Bailey as secretary. The history of the committee of 1876-7, and without completing the list, adjourned to meet two weeks hence.

Legal Notes.

A bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas No. 1, on Saturday, by Charles F. McKenna, Esq., on behalf of the Catholic cemetery against the city of Pittsburgh. The bill represents that the defendant is about to open Forty-fifth street through the cemetery grounds, and intends to appropriate about 300 square feet, in which numerous interments have been made, under an ordinance which is contrary to the express provisions of the act of Assembly, approved April 5, 1869, prohibiting the opening of any street, or public road, through any cemetery or burial ground in the Commonwealth. The Board of Viewers have assessed the complainant $636 for benefits, which report was confirmed by Councils in 1876. A copy of the bill was served on the date of the confirmation or publication thereof according to law was made, and that the city is now proceeding to condemn the ground, and threatens to sell at Sheriff's sale a portion of the cemetery ground fronting on Forty-fifth street, as a fund for the assessment. An injunction is wanted.

Mrs. Mary J. Boggs presented a petition in the Quarter Session Court, on Saturday, through her attorney, Geo. Allison, from her husband for the support of herself and child. She alleged that her husband had deserted her, and had taken their child with him. Ordered for support. In answer to this charge, Dr. Boggs, who was present, produced a decree of divorce which he had obtained in the Court of Nebraska, while he was living in that State. Mrs. Boggs said, in answer to a question, that she had never been served with a notice of the proceedings of the divorce. Judge Collier thought that a decree that a divorce obtained in this manner was fraudulent, and would not relieve the Doctor from the obligation of supporting his wife. He decreed that the Doctor should pay Mrs. Boggs alimony to the sum of $5 per week.

The parties have one child, which is in the possession of Mrs. Boggs.

Charles Peterson, Washington McCarthy and Charles Nasser each entered suit in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, on Saturday, against Calvin Reynolds for damages for alleged false arrest and imprisonment. The plaintiffs allege that the defendant broke into a dwelling house where all the parties were, and without cause unlawfully arrested them and took them to the lockup, from which they were the next morning discharged. Each claims damages in the sum of two thousand dollars.

THE BOILERS.

Another Conference Saturday Evening—The Boilers' Union to Hold a Meeting this Morning, &c., &c.

The proposition submitted on the part of the manufacturers at the meeting of the Conference Committee on Friday night was considered at a meeting of the Boilers' Union on Saturday, and after discussion it was rejected.

At a meeting of the Conference Committees, held at the room of the Iron Association Saturday evening, the following action was reported. After remaining in session about three hours the conference adjourned. The manufacturers, it is understood, have submitted another proposition, and the Boilers' Union will meet at ten o'clock this morning to consider it.

The Boilers' Union at their meeting on Saturday adopted the following:

Whereas, The heads of the first district have heard with profound satisfaction that the heaters and rollers of Shoenberger & Co. have refused to work the muck bar reported from other mills; and

Whereas, Said heaters and rollers have given up their situations rather than aid the manufacturers in the present struggle, therefore be it

Resolved, That the boilers of the first district fully appreciate the action of the heaters and rollers of Shoenberger & Co.'s mill, and regard it as a token of their sympathy and friendship toward them in the present struggle for fair prices; and be it further

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to said heaters and rollers, and in consideration of their action we extend to them our future friendship.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the heaters and rollers of said mill, also to the Heaters and Rollers' Union of this city.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Delegates En Route to Cincinnati—The Western Pennsylvania Delegates to Leave this Morning—Also, Many from the East—Philadelphia Journalists on the Ground, &c., &c.

The tide of travel Cincinnatiward set in Saturday morning when the Pacific express from Philadelphia departed with a large crowd on board a distinguished party, consisting of Hon. J. Donald Cameron, Col. H. M. Hoyt, Col. M. S. Quay, R. W. Mackey, Esq., William H. Kemble, Esq., Gen. Cole, Widener, Palmer, Sam Barr and others. Mr. Harry W. Oliver, Jr., accompanied the party from this city. The party occupied President Scott's private hotel car. The car was attached to the Cincinnati express, which left over the Pan Handle Railroad at 8:20 A. M.

Most of the Philadelphia delegation will pass through this morning about seven o'clock. A special car will be attached to the train here for the accommodation of John H. Hampton, Colonel Jay Stewart, of Fayette, Colonel Moore, of Washington, C. L. Magee, Esq., and others.

The Lincoln Club, of this city, will leave this evening at six o'clock on the Limited Mail. This club is the time of leaving was made in order to accommodate the Hon. Thomas Bayne, who desire to attend the meeting to-day and participate in the election of Assistant Assessors. The club will leave their residence on Fifth avenue at five P. M. Four "sleepers" have been engaged, and berth ticket will be delivered at the club rooms.

Two trains from Washington and Philadelphia arrived here yesterday morning at 4:30 o'clock, *en route* for Cincinnati. The trains were long and had about a dozen "sleepers" in them. The party breakfasted at the depot and then hitched together, making one enormous train, carrying many Philadelphians, but only a few politicians proper. The "boys" of the delegation will pass through here this morning, at seven o'clock, in a special car chartered train. On the train yesterday morning, several Philadelphia journalists were conspicuous. Col. A. K. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, with his late city editor Cathcart Taylor, now on the New York *Tribune* staff, but McClure's right hand man at Cincinnati and St. Louis, Mr. C. Swartz, city editor of the *Evening Telegraph*; Thomas Logan, night editor of the *Times*; Forney's *Press*, E. J. Fisher, city editor of the *North American* and *Inquirer*; Samuel H. Sharp, court reporter, and others, will correspond for their different journals from Cincinnati and St. Louis. The Washington party accompanies the District of Columbia delegation, headed by ex-Mayor Sheen, and consists of Congressman, among whom were Senators Hamlin, Randall Hamlin, Logan and Patterson, of South Carolina, and several prominent colored men, among them the Congressman from Alabama, Frederick Douglass, of Washington, and others. The last car had an enormous placard on it with "For President, James G. Blaine" on it, but the party were not slow in showing how their sentiments ran.

The Philadelphia "special" this morning will have the entire Philadelphia delegation aboard, headed by ex-Sheriff Lewis, ex-Clerk of Quarter Sessions Bingham, Representative Granville Leech (whose club was the first to proclaim for Blaine), ex-District Attorney Mann, John L. Hill and about one hundred others in the Hartranft Club. They are all boosting away for Hartranft first, Hartranft first, last and all the time; Blaine, however, as a rule getting them second choice, if they have any. The feeling in Philadelphia during the last week, says Mr. Taylor, (who lay over here yesterday to go on with the Philadelphia party), has concentrated in a remarkable way upon Hartranft as not only the possible but *probable* nominee of the Convention, many believing that with the personal presence of *Don Cameron, working heartily for Hartranft, the Governor's chances are increased a hundred-fold.* McClure, in his editorials for the last week, has been taking this ground strongly, and there are few shrewder observers of political events than he.

THE CENTENNIAL FOURTH.

Preparations for the Celebration—Another Meeting of the Joint Council Committee—Reconsideration of the Question of Restriction on Societies—Any and all Banners to be Carried—Fraternal Feeling Exhibited.

The Joint Committee of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Councils having in charge the preparations for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of Independence Day met on Saturday evening as Municipal Hall, this city, John A. Fox, Esq., presiding.

The first business in order was the selection of a location for the celebration, and after some discussion a proposition from the agent of Linden grove, to give that place, free of charge, for the daylight ceremonies, was accepted, the fireworks to come off on Monument Hill.

The matter of meeting the expenses of the celebration was, after much discussion, finally settled by the passage of a resolution that a committee of citizens without regards to number be appointed to make collections and report at least weekly, while this Centennial committee act as a committee of the whole for the same purpose.

Chief Bigham said that the City Attorney was of the opinion that the City Councils should appropriate the $1,000 asked for, but he believed it better to raise the money by subscription, for there might be some legal hitch to Councils making an appropriation.

Mr. Neeb, from the committee to nominate divisional marshals for the Fourth and Fifth districts, suggested Peter Keil, Jr., of Sharpsburg, as marshal of the Fourth division (country districts of Allegheny county), and S. Dunc. Karns, of Westmoreland county, as marshal of the Fifth division (Western Pennsylvania outside of Allegheny county). The nominations were approved.

An invitation was extended to the Central Board of Education of Pittsburgh, the Board of Control of Allegheny, and the directors of the sub-school districts to participate in the demonstration.

SOCIETY BANNERS, &c.

A communication was read from James P. O'Neill, county Secretary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, setting forth that the resolution offered before this committee two weeks ago by Dr Donnelly, and supported by Messrs. Conroy and Clarke, had been credited no. to the St. Paul's Cathedral Temperance Society and the Emerald B. & L. Association, as it should have been, as the gentlemen named were members of those organizations, but to the Hibernians. The Hibernians wished to disclaim having desired the exclusion of anything, and in order to show that they did not object to the Orangemen or any other organization turning out as they please, the Hibernians at a meeting this (Saturday) evening had adopted the following resolutions:

"That the Ancient Order of Hibernians march arm in arm, or side by side, with the Orangemen to the place of celebration, and return in the same manner."

A communication was read from Charles Wilson Brewer, representing the French Union, of Allegheny, stating that they intended marching out from 20 to 25 men strong, but not parade if they could not carry their native flag. They desired to carry the plain French flag, without any mottoes or inscriptions whatever, and said "it did not give any offense a hundred years ago in the hands of General Lafayette, and it does not offend the first class of men has died out, we don't know anybody to whom it could give offense now."

Major Gus. Schleffer, commanding the Pittsburgh division, said he hoped this question or motion and resolution would not finally end now. He was glad to see such a feeling as that exhibited by the Hibernians, as communicated through Mr. O'Neill.

Mr. Coeke said he thought that matter had been settled this Saturday night.

Mr. McGrath, representing the Catholic temperance societies, said they would fall in about as to what is allowed or prohibited in this matter.

The resolution adopted last Saturday night was then called for for information, and read as follows:

Resolved, That all banners having reference to foreign politics, and all music of a like character, be excluded from the procession.

In order to settle the whole matter Mr. Neeb offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that no society, banners, flags or regalia shall be excluded from the parade on July celebration, and every society is hereby cordially invited to participate in the procession without regard to creed, color, politics or any other social division, the American flag to be borne at the head of society.

Considerable discussion ensued.

Mr. Robert Morrow, representing the Orangemen, said the Orangemen and Allegheny county and said that he didn't think it would be proper to restrict the Fourth from advancing as it had made and then forbid the Orangemen and Hibernians the same privilege. So far as the Orangemen of Allegheny county were concerned, he would guarantee there would be no trouble from them and no assistance was needed. The Orangemen did not like the action of Dr. Donnelly in forbidding them or any other organization to turn out with the insignia of their orders if they pleased.

Mr. Foley said it was not from the Orangemen or the Hibernians in the procession that trouble was feared from, but from mobs along the route.

Mr. Morrow said that so far as the invitation of Mr. O'Neill was concerned, he, as an Orangeman, could extend him the right hand of fellowship. They were here to celebrate the 4th of July—not the 12th of July, 1690, or 12th of March—and they would turn out as American citizens.

Mr. Morrow and Mr. O'Neill shook hands amid applause of the audience.

Mr. Neeb's resolution was then adopted.

Chairman Fox took occasion to make a few remarks, congratulating all upon the happy termination of supposed differences, and remarking that unnecessary fears in the first place had caused all the threatened trouble.

Another meeting was called for the organizations intending to participate in the demonstration next Monday week, 19th instant, with the numbers they expect to turn out.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of five to wait upon and procure fireworks—four from the old city, four from the South Side and four from Allegheny. The committee is as follows: Pittsburgh—C. W. Batchelor, Joseph H. Gray, Joseph Mitchell, Florence Kilmer. South Side—Domenic Hansen, Dr. W. A. Arnholt, C. J. Schultz, John A. Wood. Allegheny—Philip Reymer, W. H. Hunker, W. H. Graham, H. S. Long.

The committee then adjourned to meet next Thursday.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Programme for the Week at the Pittsburgh Female College and the Pennsylvania Female College.

The Pittsburgh Female College, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., President, and the Pennsylvania Female College, Rev. T. C. Stronge, D.D., President, will hold their commencements within the ensuing two weeks. Following are the programmes, in brief:

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

Tuesday and Wednesday, 13th and 14th, examination of the Senior Class on the studies of the course. Thursday, 15th, examination of the Senior and Middle Class in Mathematics, for the Mrs. Bishop Simpson prize, by a committee of teachers not connected with the College. Friday, 16th, examination of the lower classes. Friday evening, Music Contest, in the College chapel, for the McKee prize, a gold medal. Sabbath, the 18, Baccalaureate Sermon. Monday, 19th, examination of lower classes from 9 to 11. Monday afternoon, Class Day exercises, in the College chapel, to commence at 2 o'clock. Monday evening, Reading Contest for the Mrs. Margaret Bishop gold ring, a silver medal. Tuesday, 20th, examination of lower classes completed. Tuesday, Commencement exercises in the College chapel.

The following persons were appointed a Visiting Committee by the Conference at its recent session, viz: Revs. S. M. Vernon, D.D., E. M. Wood, R. T. Miller, S. H. Nesbit, D. D., J. W. Wood and Corydon Cornthwaite, Esq., Wells, Esq., Mrs. Cornelia McFadden and Miss Kate Scott.

The college is closing a remarkably prosperous year, considering the financial crisis which has penetrated nearly all the industries of the country. The aggregate attendance was 275, an average of thirty more each term than during last year, or an increase in the aggregate by terms of one hundred and twelve. Two hundred and thirty-two names were enrolled in the different departments of the Conservatory of Music connected with the college.

PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE.

The fourth annual commencement exercises have been arranged for as follows:

Sabbath, June 18th, Baccalaureate Sermon, at Shady Side church, at 4:30 P. M. Monday, 19th, 2:30 P. M., Address, by Rev. Lathrop Johnson, D.D., East Liberty church, at 7:30 P. M. Tuesday, 20th, Soiree Musicale, at 7:45 P. M. Wednesday, 21st, Alumnæ Re-union, 11 A. M.; Class Day Exercis es, 4 P. M.; Unveiling Memorial, 8 P. M. Thursday, 22d, Commencement Exercises, 2:30 P. M.

On Thursday evening the President will give a reception to the Graduating Class, beginning at eight o'clock and closing at twelve.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States—District Court—Judge McCandless.

Erie Rolling Mill, bankrupt, Erie. Hearing on the rule to show cause continued to the 12th inst.

Hubley, Adams & Co., bankrupts, city. Assignee's return to the order for the sale of uncollectable assets presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Wm. Nicholson, bankrupt, city. Assignee's report confirmed absolutely.

Wm. A. McCormick, bankrupt, Mercer. Petition for discharge presented and usual order made.

George Noble, bankrupt, city. Order made directing resolution of composition to be binding upon all the creditors.

Weiland, Loesch & Co., bankrupts, Allegheny. Rule granted to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be revoked and set aside. Returnable on the 6th prox.

Henry A. Freygogle, bankrupt, city. Assignee's report confirmed absolutely.

Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, bankrupts, city. Order made for the sale of certain real estate in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. L. H. Rogers. Argument adjourned until June 17th, and in the meanwhile injunction continued.

In the matter of the assignment of the estate of W. H. Casey, the account of assignee was confirmed *nisi*, to be made absolute on June 24th, unless exceptions be filed.

In the voluntary assignment of Z. Gillespie, account of assignee was presented and approved *nisi*.

A decree of mandamus was issued in the equity proceeding of Commonwealth *ex rel.* Casey vs. Grand Western Mutual Building and Loan Association.

Mc Cune vs. National Trust Company; final account of receiver presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Augustus P. Davis vs. Lizzie Park Davis. Final decree of divorce granted on the ground of desertion.

Court will not be in session until Saturday next.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

The appeal of Malcolm Hay, for a review of his account as administrator of the estate of Margaret J. Anderson, deceased, was dismissed at the cost of the petitioner. It will be recollected that the case involves a question as to the liability of sureties on a $10,000 insurance policy belong to the estate of the wife, for whose benefit it was taken out, or to the husband, who collected it, but survived his wife. The decision is on a technical point. The question will come up again on a petition for distribution.

The usual amount of routine business was transacted.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

P. F. Langdon and August Urban, the two boys who were recently captured in the act on a charge of having stolen some $2,700 from the safe of the firm of Wilson, Walker & Co., of this city, each pleaded *nolo contendere*, and were called up for sentence. They were each sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of three years.

James Brogan, for selling liquor on Sunday, was fined $250 and costs.

Robert Hughes, for larceny from the person, on both of which he was yesterday convicted, was sentenced nine months to the Workhouse.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Jeremiah Force; Frank Cassiday; Frank Gannon; Moses Dent; John Mooney; John Dempsey; Noah Fisher (2); John Connors (3); Margaret Kisler; William Long alias "Chippy"; William Boyle; James W. Fowler; John Friel; John H. Frazier; Wm. McElmel; Jos. Tangis; Henry Conway *et al.* Ur. Jas. Dwyer.

OUR COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Important Suggestions From the County Superintendent—An Effort to Secure Better Classification, etc,

Professor James Dickson, County Superintendent, has issued a pamphlet, containing lists of the School Boards in each district of the county, outside the two cities, together with the names of the teachers in the several schools. The book also contains an address to the School Directors of Allegheny county, in which are embodied some practical suggestions, looking to a better classification of the schools of the county. We append the more salient points:

As a class, our teachers are earnest, intelligent and devoted workers, who deserve the sympathy and support of the friends of education. Many intend to make teaching a profession, and spare neither pains nor expense to prepare themselves to discharge with honor their important duties. In some districts, however, the schools are attended by small children only, whose ages range from six to twelve years. From my intercourse with the citizens of these districts, as well as the examinations of the schools, I have no hesitancy in expressing my conviction that absence of the larger scholars is usually attributable to the impractical course of study pursued, or to the youth and consequent inexperience of the teachers employed. Too many of our schools are occupied by teachers of whom it cannot be said that they possess even a moderate notion of the education and culture demanded by the age, that every child may be fitted for useful citizenship. It is a laudable ambition that prompts our youth to seek positions of usefulness and honor; they seem to feel the demand or the age is for educated skill, and they are wise in seeking knowledge that can be utilized for life. It must be apparent to all, that if our public schools ever rise to the full measure of usefulness contemplated by their friends, we must meet this demand; we must make our instructions *practical*. I am fully persuaded that our greatest want is a uniform system of classification, so that a child from any district in our county would have no difficulty in finding his proper place in any other district in the county. If we had a properly graded system of classification, and all pupils were advanced by uniform public examinations, and teachers were required to leave a record of the pupil's standing at the close of each term for the guidance of successive teachers, we certainly would avoid much confusion, loss of time and repetition of the same lessons from year to year. With a view, therefore, to systemize our work, and at the same time to secure unity of operation in the county, I suggest that we recognize three principal divisions, or grades, in our schools, to be united the Primary, Intermediate and Advanced divisions; that each of the three principal divisions be subdivided into three divisions, to be called respectively, the first, second and third steps; that our classifications be arranged from this plan as follows:

[Here follows an arrangement of the various divisions and steps.] The Superintendent then goes on to say:

As it is very desirable to secure uniform attainments in each *Step* and *Division* throughout the county, I recommend that each Board of Directors appoint one of their number, or some other suitable person, to whose care it shall be assisted by the teacher in charge, to hold public monthly examinations, at which the questions to be used in the examinations will be furnished by the County Superintendent, at my expense, except for printing and postage. A record of each examination should be filed in the monthly register for future examination or reference, and each pupil who passes a satisfactory examination in his *Step* should receive a certificate to that effect from the examiner, entitling him to enter the next higher *Step* or *Division*.

That pupils may be encouraged to complete the entire course, I recommend that when any student, whose standing at such examination shall have passed a satisfactory examination in each *Step* and *Division* of the prescribed course at the close of any regular term, he or she shall be entitled to a diploma, to be called the Allegheny County Public School Diploma, signed by each school director, the teacher under whose instruction the course was completed, the person appointed to hold district examinations (if other than a school director), and the County Superintendent.

After much thought, this course is submitted to directors and teachers, with the hope that its general provisions may be found to be adapted to all our schools; that it will secure permanent and uniform advancement, retain our larger pupils for a much longer time, and make supervision more thorough. The questions for examination being uniform throughout the county, examiners and teachers will be relieved from any charge of partiality in the marking of papers, and will thus find in the monthly examinations a powerful incentive to honest work. The incompetent teacher will be prevented from advancing have pupils until they are properly qualified. Thus the honest and competent teacher will be relieved from the temptation to *push* his pupils that he may compare with his less competent neighbor.

I heartily approve of the suggestion of a number of the Directors in the Fall, that it will be necessary to organize a Teacher's Institute, to meet monthly in the city of Allegheny, where teachers and examiners, when possible, have accepted this course can meet for conference. These meetings will be held on the third Saturday of each month, and may be attended by all friends of education.

BASE BALL.

The Philadelphias and Braddocks.

The game at Union Park, Saturday afternoon, was a very interesting one while it lasted. Unfortunately, however, a disagreement arose between the Philadelphia club and the umpire, a party by the name of Junkin, and the visiting club withdrew from the contest during the seventh inning. At the close of the sixth inning the score stood Braddocks, 5; Philadelphias, 3. In the seventh the Braddocks were whitewashed. The Philadelphias went to the bat, when Weaver sent a ball to short stop and went out. Mason made a base hit, and stole on from first to second. A second out followed, and Mason remained where he reached his base before the ball, but the umpire decided him out, whereat the Philadelphias left the field, and Braddocks took the game. Mr. Henry Diddlebach, manager, and John Nelson, captain of Police Station, Easton is an unmarried man and resides with a Mr. F. Byrne on the hill.

The Lincoln Club will meet this afternoon, on Smithfield street, at five o'clock this afternoon for the Union Depot, to take the Limited Mail for Cincinnati. The train has been made to accommodate members of Councils who could not attend the Club meeting to attend the Council meeting to-day, when the election of Assistant Assessors will be held.

The Johnstown *Tribune* of Friday says: The largest shipment of Bessemer rails that was ever made from any iron works in the world, is now ready, and can be fulfilled by the Cambria Iron Company. Yesterday the total taken away, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, footed up 1,131 tons. The rails were consigned to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

Three days more of the Bankrupt sale of Dry Goods at 58 Fifth avenue, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, at which will be a large and attractive sale of Fine and Desirable goods. The public will do well to remember this fact, as such a chance to invest money to advantage may not soon occur again. All those having goods on deposit will please call at once and secure them.

J. J. Benitz, Esq., the talented young vocalist of this city, has just returned home after having filled a very successful engagement with the Richings-Bernard Opera Company. The press of the West have spoken in the highest terms of Mr. Benitz' performances, wherever he has appeared, and his numerous friends are glad to welcome him. He is engaged by the troupe for next season.

A lady with two little children stopped at the Union Depot Friday night, and informed the officials that while *en route* from St. Louis she was robbed of her pocket-book, containing a check for her trunk, a through ticket to Philadelphia, and $153 in money, the robb ry having been effected on the train. She was furnished with lodgings and the next morning forwarded to her destination on a free pass.

The Artisans Building and Loan Association held their seventh annual meeting in Odd Fellows Hall, Allegheny, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, George J. Norrish; Secretary, H. H. Smith; Treasurer, R. Fearnley; directors, Wm. McVicker, Thomas M. C. Bennett, James Otterson, Frank Limegrouver, Michael Woods, Louis W. Noah, William Thomas, Austin L. Clark and Jas. L. Orr.

EAGLE SHOE STORE.

Messrs. E. Will & Co., No. 85 Smithfield Street.

We direct the attention of our readers to the fact that Messrs. E. Will & Co. have just opened, at No. 85 Smithfield street, a most extensive stock of boots and shoes, of the very best makes, which, quality considered, they offer at unusually low prices. Their store is elegantly fitted up, and as they have every facility for buying the best brands in the Eastern markets, at the lowest figures, they are prepared to offer such inducements to their customers as cannot be found elsewhere. The selection of goods has been purchased with special reference to the Pittsburgh trade, and embraces a comprehensive line of goods, from which all tastes can be suited, and at the dictates of age, set and position fully met. They have adopted the "cash" motto in all their dealings, and it is by buying and selling for cash that they are enabled to offer such rare bargains in their customers.

In ladies' wear the assortment is unusually complete. Women's serge Balmorals are quoted at $1 50 to $2 75 per pair, and are guaranteed first quality in every respect. Women's serge button shoes from $1 75 to $2 75. Kid button shoes $3 to $5 50; equal to boots. Ladies' hand sewed kid slippers from $1 to $2 50, warranted. Babies' shoes from 25 cents up. In men's wear the line is equally attractive, and from the many new styles introduced will cause considerable remark. Among these noted are Men's hand sewed French calf, buttoned shoes, Broadway toes, at $7 per pair.

Men's low buckle Centennial French calf shoes, $4. Men's "B" calf Congress shoes from $1 50 to $3. Hand-sewed French calf boots, $10. Best in the city.

In fact it would be impossible either to enumerate the goods satisfactorily or describe the quality. They must be seen, and the public will not be slow to appreciate the enterprise that tends so greatly to their benefit.

Messrs. Will & Co. are, further, special agents for the celebrated Hermome gaiter, and "Sensible sense," boys' "youths' wear carry a complete and carefully chosen stock. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Saturday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph office, 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the Red Star line steamer Switzerland at New York; State line steamer State of Virginia at New York; Cunard line steamer Abyssinia at Queenstown; Guion line steamer Idaho at Queenstown; North German Lloyd line steamer Leipzig at Southampton; North German Lloyd line steamer Weser at New York.

The New Atlas Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., has communication, with street cars passing the doors continually, to all parts of the city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Headquarters for Bonanza Crackers. By the barrel or retail for sale by W. J. Francis, grocer and tea dealer, No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh. MWS

Centennial Visitors

Desiring select private boarding during their stay in the city, can be accommodated at 1008 Mount Vernon street, Philadelphia. MW

The export movement indicates that Europe is replenishing her granaries for emergencies.

CATHOLIC CONVENTION.

The Hibernians Kick Against Foreign Flags in the Fourth of July Demonstration.

A meeting of Catholic societies was held last evening in Emerald Hall, Mr. Foley in the chair. Thirteen divisions of the Order of Hibernians were represented. The other organizations included the different societies and other Catholic associations.

The Chair stated that the principal object of the meeting was to take some action relative to the Catholic societies participating in the proposed demonstration on the Fourth of July.

Mr. Walter Cable, county delegate of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, obtained the floor and stated that the action taken by Mr. James P. O'Neill at the meeting of the Joint Centennial Committee of Councils on Saturday night, was unauthorized by the organization. Mr. O'Neill was neither requested nor empowered to take such action, and the Hibernians were still determined to take no part in the demonstration unless it were made purely an American display, and unless all foreign banners and flags were excluded.

Mr. James Moran, State Delegate of the Order, confirmed the statement of Mr. McCabe.

Dr. Donnelly offered a preamble and resolutions referring to the battle of the Boyne, and giving other reasons again a display of Orange regalia in the procession. These were adopted.

On motion of Mr. E. W. Clark, a committee was appointed to notify the Joint Centennial Committee of the real position of the Catholic societies. The following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. E. W. Clark, James Moran, Walter McCabe, J. C. Conroy and Dr. E. Donnelly.

Dr. Donnelly then offered a resolution providing that the members of the different Catholic societies shall not participate in the demonstration, either individually or as organizations, unless the action allowing foreign flags and banners in the procession is rescinded.

This also was adopted.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Latta Guards, Company B, Nineteenth Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., Captain S. A. Barr, are announced for a Centennial benefit at the Opera House on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday matinee. A brand new drama, written expressly for them and for the occasion, entitled "Scarlet and Green; or, the Days of '98," will be given at each performance. The Philomathic Circle, a well known amateur dramatic organization, will lend their aid to make the entertainment successful and enjoyable.

The tickets are put at the reasonable price of fifty cents, with no additional charge for reserved seats.

The Murray Murder Trial.

The jury in the case of Philip Murray, who was tried last week for killing James White, at Zug's Mill, failed to agree Saturday, and have been kept in their room ever since. It will be remembered they retired at half-past two o'clock Friday afternoon, and at nine o'clock this morning, the time of opening the court, they will have been out more than sixty-six hours.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF

The Duquesne Grays will have dress parade at Union Park Wednesday evening.

The Directors of the Chamber of Commerce meet at half-past two this afternoon.

On Friday a little girl named Stuchman, of Mt. Washington, fell from a swing and broke her left arm.

Nine boys were arrested at the Sixth street bridge last evening for bathing. They were locked up for a hearing.

The four lately sent to the Cattle Shannon Zoological Garden by Mr. John Patterson, was killed by vicious dogs on Saturday.

Robert McCloskey, an Allegheny wife-beater, was sent to the Workhouse on Saturday, by Mayor Phillips, for ninety days.

George Kraus was held for hearing by Alderman Edgar on a charge of stealing $115 from J. S. Prentice, of the Third ward, Allegheny.

Ah, Hagan and Susan Gent, of Thirteenth street, are accused by Mary Gent, before the Mayor, with stealing $10. They are held for a hearing.

Mr. A. A. Guyman of the *Saturday Critic*, the handsome gold and chain stolen Saturday. It is supposed to have been taken by a tramping compositor.

Hubert, who was convicted by Laybergor to row a three-mile race for $25 a side, is willing to row and thinks he can beat his man, but he hasn't found one yet.

Jacob Boonk, the colored coin thief, was examined on Saturday, before Mayor Phillips, on three charges of larceny, and in default of bail was committed for trial.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th inst., there is to be a pigeon shooting tournament at Greenville under the auspices of the Greenville Sport men's Club.

James Nolan, of the Gilpper Boat Club, has challenged Peter Snyder, of the James Buckmore Club, to row a three mile race for $100 a side. A meeting will be held this evening to make the race if possible.

Three prisoners from Beaver county were lodged in the penitentiary yesterday afternoon, one for three years for breaking and entering, another for one year for larceny, and one for fifteen months for receiving stolen goods.

Officer Davis, who had such an enviable record on the police force, and was made the previous Second district one of the most orderly in the city, is now engaged in the Pivot Gallery. Officer Davis has been put on the railroad detective service. Here is an opportunity to secure a good photograph.

There will soon a Twelfth ward in Allegheny. On Saturday the Commissioners appointed to examine the petition of the citizens of the proposed new ward, submitted their report in the Court of Quarter Sessions. The Court held the matter under advisement until the organization of the new ward from parts of the Seventh and Eighth, embracing Troy Hill.

Mr. Samuel John Kerr, who was seen yesterday afternoon walking into the Monongahela river from the Seventh ward bridge, is insane. He was rescued, but subsequently made two other attempts to take his life, when he was secured and confined in the Central Police Station. Easton is an unmarried man and resides with a Mr. F. Byrne on the hill.

The Lincoln Club will meet this afternoon, on Smithfield street, at five o'clock this afternoon for the Union Depot, to take the Limited Mail for Cincinnati. The train has been made to accommodate members of Councils who could not attend the Club meeting to attend the Council meeting to-day, when the election of Assistant Assessors will be held.

The Johnstown *Tribune* of Friday says: The largest shipment of Bessemer rails that was ever made from any iron works in the world, is now ready, and can be fulfilled by the Cambria Iron Company. Yesterday the total taken away, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, footed up 1,131 tons. The rails were consigned to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

Three days more of the Bankrupt sale of Dry Goods at 58 Fifth avenue, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, at which will be a large and attractive sale of Fine and Desirable goods. The public will do well to remember this fact, as such a chance to invest money to advantage may not soon occur again. All those having goods on deposit will please call at once and secure them.

J. J. Benitz, Esq., the talented young vocalist of this city, has just returned home after having filled a very successful engagement with the Richings-Bernard Opera Company. The press of the West have spoken in the highest terms of Mr. Benitz' performances, wherever he has appeared, and his numerous friends are glad to welcome him. He is engaged by the troupe for next season.

A lady with two little children stopped at the Union Depot Friday night, and informed the officials that while *en route* from St. Louis she was robbed of her pocket-book, containing a check for her trunk, a through ticket to Philadelphia, and $153 in money, the robb ry having been effected on the train. She was furnished with lodgings and the next morning forwarded to her destination on a free pass.

The Artisans Building and Loan Association held their seventh annual meeting in Odd Fellows Hall, Allegheny, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, George J. Norrish; Vice President, George A. Cochran; Secretary, H. H. Smith; Treasurer, R. Fearnley; directors, Wm. McVicker, Thomas M. C. Bennett, James Otterson, Frank Limegrouver, Michael Woods, Louis W. Noah, William Thomas, Austin L. Clark and Jas. L. Orr.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Survey for an Inter-Oceanic Ship Canal—Catholic Party Threatening War in Colombia—Expulsion of Jesuits.

New York, June 11.—The steamer Acapulco, from Aspinwall, brings Panama advices to June 1st. The President of Colombia has authorized a contract for the exploration of a route, and, if possible, the construction of an inter-oceanic ship canal across Darien.

The Conservative Catholic party threaten war in Colombia for supremacy. The liberative treaty of peace between Guatemala and Salvador provides for a united foreign policy and a general offensive and defensive alliance, and the expulsion of Jesuits. Honduras and Costa Rica will be invited to join